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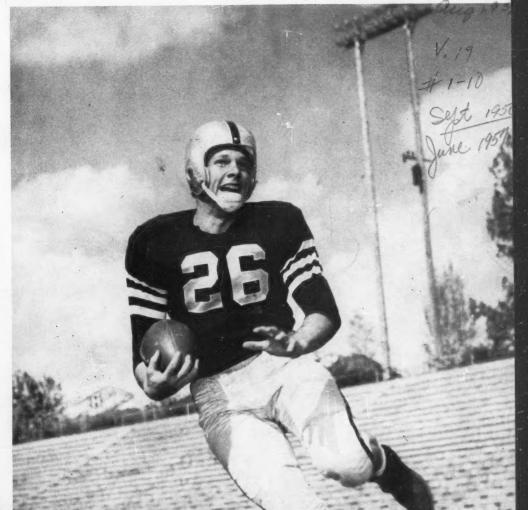
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Volume XIX Number 1

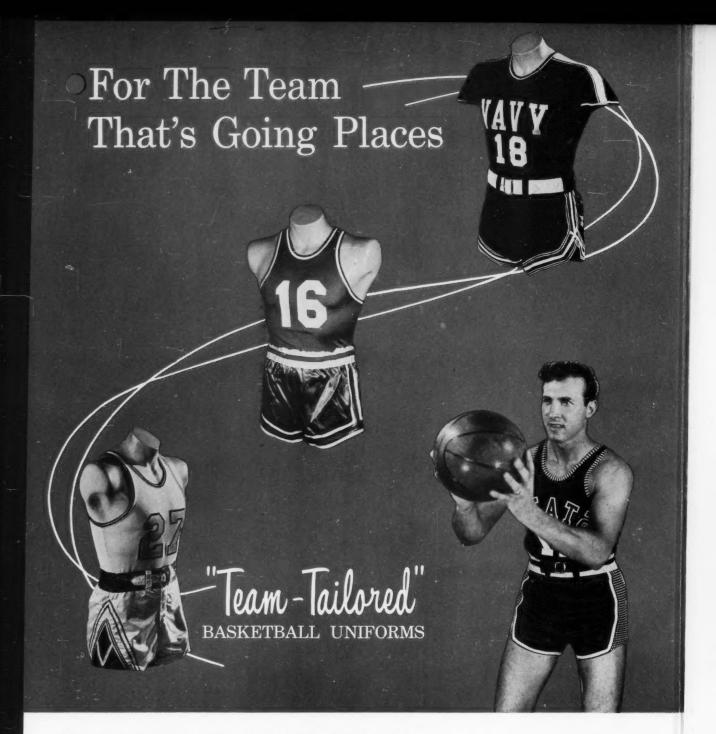
CAMPUS CLOSE-UP:

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Charlottesville, Virginia



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COACH AND ATHLETE . SEPTEMBER, 1956

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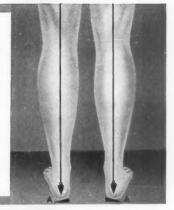
Look at the leg diagram. See how "P-F" puts the body weight on the outside of the normal foot and helps prevent tired, strained foot and leg muscles...helps your players go full speed longer...helps them play their best longer.





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Coach & Athlete

The Magazine for Coaches, Trainers, Officials and Fans

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JACK HILL, UTAH STATE

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DWIGHT KEITH **Editor & Publisher**

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CAMPUS CLOSE-UP

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Charlottesville, Virginia

By DICK TURNER

Halfway down the winding road from Monticello is the little family cemetery, enclosed by a high iron fence. Lettered on the monument near the entrance is the inscription, "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia, for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia. Born April 2, 1743 O. S. Died July 4, 1826."

His epitaph, written by himself, is both accurate and

reticent. No mention is made of distinguished service as a member of the Continental Congress, governor of Virginia, minister to France, and president of the United States for two terms. He was also founder of one of the two major political parties that survive in this country and one of the few really great architects our race has produced.

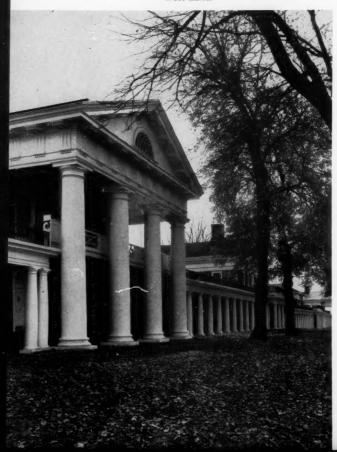
But more than anything else, he wished to be remembered as the father of the University of Virginia, to which he dedicated the last years of his life. He selected the site and surveyed the bounderies. He designed the original group of buildings and the landscaping plan in the main from the lofty dome of the Rotunda to the fireplaces and closets in the student rooms out on the Ranges. He superintended the construction almost from the first brick to the last. And he directed the selection of the faculty and outlined the courses of instruction.

Although Jefferson had proposed the establishment of a system of public education and a university for Virginia as soon as his Declaration of Independence was adopted, it was not until his retirement from public life in 1809 that he turned his full attention to the development of plans for the founding a new American university free from traditional influences.

He led the localized movement to have the charter for the proposed Albemarle Academy revised to authorize the establishment of Central College at Charlottesville, and in turn acted to have the college designated as the University of Virginia by the State legislature. The university's charter is dated January 25, 1819, but the corner stone for what was to have been the first Central College building was laid two years earlier in the presence of Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe, three of the six members of the governing board of visitors.

Charlottesville being the most centrally located community in the State, the Central College site was designated as the proper one for the university. The building plan was much the same as the one Jefferson

West Lawn



COACH AND ATHLETE . SEPTEMBER, 1956

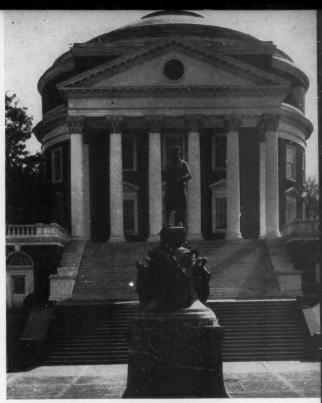
had proposed for the college, being an "academical village," with pavilions for the professors and ranges of one-story dormitories for the students, the buildings to be constructed on the sides of "a lawn," and to be connected by "a passage of some kind, under cover from the weather."

As previously proposed for the college, ten professorships were to be established for the teaching of groups of courses in ancient languages, modern languages, pure mathematics, physico-mathematics, physics or natural philosophy, botany, medicine, government, law, and general grammar, ethics and literature.

Since the village of Charlottesville was not likely to attract professors of note and students in large numbers, the building must come first, and this was the building policy as announced by Jefferson:

"The great object of our aim from the beginning has been to make the establishment the most eminent in the United States, in order to draw to it the youth of every State, but especially of the South and West. We have proposed, therefore, to call to it characters of the first order of science from Europe, as well as our own country, and not only by the salaries and the comforts of their situation, but by the distinguished scale of its structure and preparation, and the promise of future eminence which these would hold up to induce them





The Rotunda and Liberty Bell Statue of Thomas Jefferson





Faculty Residence

CAMPUS CLOSE-UP

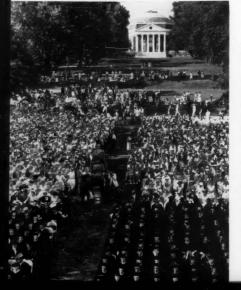
(Continued from page 9)

to commit their reputation to its future fortunes. Had we built a barn for a college and log huts for accommodations, should we ever have had the assurance to propose to a European professor of that character to come to it?"

Jefferson's adaption of classic structures of ancient Rome to form what he called his "academical village" has been described by experts as the most beautiful collegiate group in America. The dominating building, formerly the library, is the Rotunda, which was scaled down from the Roman Pantheon.

When the university opened in March of 1825, five of the professors were from overseas, four from England and one from Germany, and the 125 students

Graduation exercises 1956



who were registered during the first session represented most of the Southland. One of the first-session students was Edgar Allen Poe, whose room No. 13 on West Range is unoccupied and open to the public. Several doors away is the room in which Woodrow Wilson lived when he studied law at Virginia from 1878 to 1880.

Many millions of dollars have gone into new construction since the first major addition was completed nearly sixty years ago and more millions for expanding building facilities will be forthcoming soon, and all have been or will be done in the Jefferson architectural style.

The major academic divisions of the university are the College of Arts and Sciences, School of Graduate Studies, School of Architecture, McIntire School of Business Administration, Graduate School of Business Administration, School of Education, School of Engi-

Intercollegiate Athletics

"Exercise and recreation are as necessary as reading: I will say rather more necessary because health is worth more than learning."—Thomas Jefferson.

The officially recorded history of intercollegiate athletics at the University of Virginia dates from 1888, but there are also numerous accounts of colorful events scattered through the two preceding decades.

It was as early as 1867 that Virginia students, some survivors of the Civil War, organized their first baseball team for outside competition. They called their team the Monticello Club and their first opponent was the likewise appropriately named Arlington Club of Washington and Lee University.

Eleven years later, in the Virginia-Washington and Lee baseball game of 1878, W&L pitcher George Augusta Sykes flicked his wrist and let go with what is believed to be the first curve



Monticello, Home of Thomas Jefferson, Founder of University of Virginia

neering, School of Law, and School of Medicine.

The Army's Judge Advocate General School has its own administration building and dormitory, but uses part of the facilities of the Law School for instructional purposes. The 1956-57 enrollment for all departments will exceed 4,000.

The University of Virginia reflects the spirit of Jefferson in its freedom from every form of sectarianism, complete dedication to the advancement of science, and a political creed which stressed individual freedom and rights of the States under the Constitution. It "is the lengthened shadow of one

ball in Southern intercollegiate baseball. The Virginia batters, befuddled and hitless, called it a "scurvy trick" and refused to play the next year. But they came back in 1880 with a curveballer of their own.

Another popular sport at Virginia during the '70's and '80's was rowing. The Rives Boat Club, named for its chief benefactor, had a boathouse on the Rivanna River some four miles from the university and entered crews in regattas on the James, Rappahannock and Potomac.

Intercollegiate football made its first appearance south of the Potomac in 1888, the year Virginia played its first schedule of three games with two prep schools and the historic first in collegiate competition with Johns Hopkins University.

The '89 schedule included Georgetown, Johns Hopkins, Lehigh, Wake Forest and Navy, three of which appear on the '56 schedule. They are Lehigh, Wake Forest and Navy. Among the seven 1890 football opponents were Princeton and Pennsylvania, two old established Eastern football powers. They were met in Washington and Baltimore on a Friday and Saturday of the same week with spectacular scoring results, all Princeton and Pennsylvania.

Nothing was done about coaching until 1893, when John Poe, fresh from Princeton, was installed as Virginia's first football coach. With the schedule expanded to 11 games, the '93 team won supremacy in the South, as well as several important intersectional victories.

Returning in 1894, Poe produced another powerful team which distinguished itself by piling up 414 points to establish Virginia's all-time seasonal scoring record. Two losses in 10 games were close ones to Princeton and Pennsylvania.

Following Poe as coaches and making notable contributions to the development of football at Virginia were Martin Bergen, from Princeton; Wesley Abbott and John DeSaulles, from Yale; Greshman and Neilson Poe, of the Princeton Poes, and William Cole, from the University of Michigan.

Then, charting a way of its own, Virginia turned to an alumni coaching system for some 15 years, starting in 1907. The new system called for the appointment of a young former player, usually one who remained in school to complete law or medicine, and he surrounded himself with a staff of equally youthful former players who reported back in varying numbers at various times on a volunteer basis.

The alumni system worked surprisingly well, reaching a high peak of success during the 'teens. The teams of 1913-14-15 went undefeated in the South in winning 23 of their 26 games, and the '15 team, in winning over Yale, became the first team from the South to crack the ranks of the Big Three. During the three-year period, the Cavaliers scored more than 800 points to less than 100 for opponents which included Vanderbilt, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Harvard and Yale.

Such rotating of coaches ended in 1923, when Earle A. (Greasy) Neale was appointed the first full-time coach. He resigned after six years to return to major league baseball and later back to college coaching, and was followed by Earl Abel, Fred Dawson, Gus Tebell, Frank Murray, Art Guepe, Ned McDonald, and now Ben Martin. Martin, agraduate of the U. S. Naval Academy in 1945 and a member of Navy's coach-

ing staff for nine years, was appointed head coach of football last February as the successor to McDonald, whose resignation ended a 10-year coaching tenure at Virginia, seven as line coach and three as head coach.

BASEBALL was given official recognition as an intercollegiate sport during the school year of 1888-89 and made rapid progress. The '93 team was one of the eight college teams invited to play in the Chicago World's Fair tournament and finished second to Yale. Intercollegiate competition in track and basketball started at Virginia shortly after the turn of the century and wrestling, boxing, swimming, lacrosse, tennis, golf, soccer and cross country were developed and added during the 'teens and '20's. Boxing was dropped last year.

Gus K. Tebell, an outstanding scholar-athlete at the University of Wiscon-



Edgar Allen Poe room



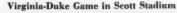
The Rotunda, South Portico

sin during the early '20's, class of 1923, is head of the athletic department as director of athletics. He has been prominent in Virginia's athletic affairs for the past twenty-six years and is in his sixth year as athletic director.

Besides Ben Martin, the other head coaches are Evan J. (Bus) Male, Virginia, '38, basketball and baseball; Dr. Frank Finger, Syracuse, '35, wrestling; Jim Reilly, Jr., Rutgers, '38, swimming; Louis Onesty, Richmond, '31, track and cross country; Robert Sandell, Johns Hopkins, '50, lacrosse and soccer, Edward R. Slaughter, Michigan, '25, golf, and Carl Rohmann, Virginia, '35, tennis.

Virginia renewed athletic conference affiliation three years ago by accepting an invitation to become a member of the new Atlantic Coast Conference in association with Clemson, Maryland, Duke, North Carolina, North Carolina State, South Carolina and Wake Forest. In 1936, Virginia resigned as a charter member of the Southern Conference and had been active in the Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Association, the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association and the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association before joining the ACC. Membership in the National Collegiate Athletic Associa-

(Continued on page 50)







THE





By DWIGHT KEITH

There Is a Lad Here

"What is honored in a country will be cultivated there."

Several generations ago the Greek philosopher, Plato, observed that a nation will cultivate those things which are honored by its people. It is merely another way of saying that popular opinion exerts a tremendous influence on the laws, customs and behavior of a people. How applicable this is to our collegiate sports program, as it strives to finance itself for the dizzy competitive pace without losing its amateur status.

So much has been said and written on the subject, and by much smarter people than we, that we would be vain indeed to claim that we have the solution to its many problems. Perhaps we do have the solution if we could control public opinion. However, current regulations must be based on what public opinion is now. Long range solution might be based on a new philosophy and a new emphasis which may arrive in the far-off future.

HIGH PRESSURE TO WIN, and violation of conference

regulations will continue as long as the emphasis is placed on the score of the game. This stems from attitude of coaches, school administrators and alumni groups.

In the sixth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, is the story of one of the miracles wrought by our Lord. It is the story of how He fed the five thousand. He went up into a mountain and sat with his disciples. When He lifted his eyes and saw the multitude which had followed, He asked, "Whence shall we buy bread that these may eat?" One of the disciples, Andrew, said unto him: "There is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes; but what are they among so many?" Jesus took the lad's lunch, gave thanks, and proceeded to feed the five thousand.

Our nation now needs strength as never before. Its hope for the future rests with our youth of today. It is encouraging to know that there are many coaches who seek the lad in the crowd and build their program around him.

When the question arises: "What shall we do to satisfy the alumni and the School Board? How can we justify an athletic program of such magnitude?" The answer should be, "THERE IS A LAD HERE."

COACH & ATHLETE

The Magazine for Coaches, Trainers, Officials and Fans

Official Publication

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GEORGIA FOOTBALL OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION
SOUTHERN FOOTBALL OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION
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SOUTHERN GYMNASTICS LEAGUE

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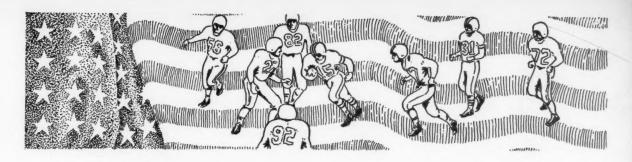
DWIGHT KEITH, Editor and Publisher

COACH & ATHLETE Provides:

- (1) **Technical Articles** A professional aid to coaches, officials and trainers.
- (2) Feature Stories on High Schools and Colleges Of great interest to administrators, alumni and friends of the school.
- (3) Sports Summaries Providing an authoritative record source for high school and college conferences.
- (4) Miscellaneous Feature Material Appealing to sports fans as well as coaches, officials and players.

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- (1) Fair play
- (2) Clean speech
- (3) Sound scholarship
- (4) Well-rounded athletic programs
- (5) Administrative control of athletic policies
- (6) Christian principles
- (7) School patronage of local dealers
- (8) High standard of sportsmanship and ethics by coaches, players, officials and fans.



WHAT IT IS, IS FOOTBALL

By TONTO COLEMAN

Assistant Athletic Director, Georgia Tech

To many of our populace, football is 80,000 fans, sitting in a huge stadium screeching and screaming as a great bowl panorama unfolds before them. It is the symphonic rhythm of a machine-like aggregation moving down the greensward, sweeping everything before it. Or perhaps it is the sharp crackling tackle, the intercepted pass, or any of a dozen other defensive maneuvers that throw up a road block and stymies this seemingly indomitable force. To others football may be a whirling mass, a conglomeration, a game of mistakes — with the winner being the team making the fewer errors.

Football may have some or all these characteristics, but it is much more than this. Football is an American way of life; just as American as dogwood, "Oklahoma!" "chittlins," cornbread, E Pluribus Unum, Garret's Snuff, Huckleberry Finn or "them lying politicians." It is a bunch of "tow-headed" kids with their scruffed up football, their one helmet, their faded levis, their occasional bloody nose and stubbed toe, playing on a vacant lot.

It is a group from a small high school with their multi-colored jerseys and ill-fitting uniforms working out on a sandy beach in Florida or a rocky plateau in Colorado — personifying the hope, faith, joy and enthusiasm that characterize this freedomloving nation of ours.

It is one of our more elite high school teams dressed in their finest livery, with the band playing, the pep squad marching and the majorettes strutting — with nothing in the world quite as important as a victory over old "Rival" High School and nothing quite as tragic in their young lives as a loss to their traditional foe. It is the whole gang joined by the entire community, all with a common objective and all "coming out of the huddle with the same signal."

It is democracy at work. It is the detonator of a force that destroys social stratification. It is the boy from "across the tracks" playing alongside the boy from "the silk stocking district." It is a series of

experiences which will result in the building of a good character and a good life. It is discipline, it is work, it is sacrifice, it is success, it is disappointment, it is perseverance, it is sorrow, it is joy; it is learning to lose grudgingly but gracefully; it is learning to win with humility; it is learning to play and live by "the rules."

It is a generator of that intoxicating fervor known as college spirit, which permeates the college campuses of America — that intangible "something" that integrates the history-making, action-packed present, with the glorious pages of the past — that which brings, binds and blends those who are a part of these two eras into a common bond of friendship and fellowship, and gives lustre, personality and individuality to their institution.

It is the pulsating force that keeps the old grad close to the bosom of his Alma Mater. It is the magnet that will cause grandma and granddad to cross the continent for homecoming; to relive with other grandmas and granddads their college experiences, which become bigger, better and brighter each time they gather on their hallowed soil.

It is that which gives us the legends and traditions of the exploits and experiences of those who made contributions to the sports history of our country, and in so doing helped to shape the destiny of our nation. It is the Staggs, the Rocknes, the Warners, the Thorpes, the "Gippers," or perhaps some unknown high school coach, who through his life and inspiration has given us those characteristics and those ideals that will result in the making of a better man, a better "team," a better community and a better nation.

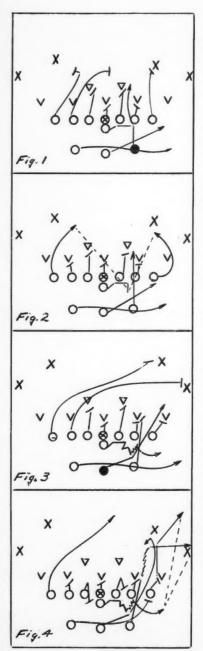
Yes, football is one of our great American heritages and is the responsibility of all of us to guard, guide, defend, nurture and protect it — to see that the "termites" (evil forces) from within or without do not destroy that which contributes so much to our way of life.

PLAY - PASSES

Can Be the Backbone of Your Attack

By PAUL F. DIETZEL

Head Football Coach, Louisiana State University



ANY WORDS HAVE BEEN WRITTEN Mahout the Split T running attack and how extremely important it is to maintain at least nine of your men within three yards of the line of scrimmage in order to stop it. The attack can be stopped if the running phase of it is the only thing that the defense need concern themselves with. It is my contention, however, that you need not throw the ball thirty times a game in order to have a dangerous passing attack. Whether you have a good passer or not, it is imperative that you have a passing attack even if you have to throw the ball end over end. One of the beauties of the passing attack from the Split T is that the running offense has a tendency to encourage secondary men to edge closer and closer to the line of scrimmage. The constant straight ahead thrust keeps the secondary thinking in terms of running attack at all times. That is why you must be able to throw the ball or at least have a threat of a passing game to keep the secondary back where they belong.

Inasmuch as you do have a strong ground attack with the basic split T plays, it is obvious that the easiest and most logical passing plays to use would stem from these basic plays. The real secret, of course, is to make the pass play an option pass or run. On plays that the option is not possible, then the play must look exactly like its running counterpart. You can gear your pass protection to make it look precisely the same from the secondary standpoint as it looks on your running plays. You can make your blocking rules as simple as possible but they must remain foolproof; that is, they must hold up for any defense that you might encounter. In this article it is not my purpose to sell you on any attack or to diagram some baffling new plays - I am merely trying to show you what we have found to be our most successful method of protecting for the passer, on play type passes. (See Figures I and II).

In Figure I, you will note the basic split T quick opening dive play which I shall call 24. In Figure II, you will



Coach Dietzel was a three-sport athlete at Mansfield, Ohio, High School. He entered Duke University in 1942, but nine months later enlisted in the Air Corps as an aviation cadet. He continued his athletic participation with service teams at Maxwell Field and Myrna Army Air Base. His service duty included 12 missions over Japan as a B-29 pilot.

dir Base. His service duty included 12 missions over Japan as a B-29 pilot.

In 1946, he enrolled at Miami, Ohio, University. There he made an outstanding scholastic record, was president of three honorary fraternities, captain of the football team and named Little All America center. Following his graduation, he remained at Miami as assistant coach while working on his master's degree.

Dietzel went to West Point in 1948 as freshman coach. He moved to Cincinnati in 1949 as defensive line coach under Sid Gilman and ioined "Bear" Bryant at Kentucky in 1951. He returned to West Point as offensive line coach in 1953 and went to L.S.U. as head football coach in 1955.

Although winning only three games in his first season at L.S.U., his work was impressive enough to earn for him an extended contract at a raise in salary, and for his team the acolade of "The Fighting Tigers."

note that the backfield action is the same and the line blocking is nearly identically the same, although we are throwing a short jump pass in this instance. It follows then that this play is Pass 24. The tackles and the center, all of whom have men over them, use a drive cross shoulder block, which I

shall discuss later on in this article. The guards, who do not have a defensive lineman over them, must remember to stay as low as their original stance. They are going to use what we call a "fill block." They merely take a jab step with their rear foot, with their tail down low and their head up, look for the most dangerous opponent. They will help out wherever they are needed, being cautious not to retreat into the quarterback. If the linebackers, who are standing over the guards, are within a yard of the line of scrimmage or show any tendency towards crashing, we will block them just like any other lineman. The ends both run a short belly course into an open spot. The far halfback continues to flare as he is a possible safety valve on this pass. The quarterback's action is a lead step with his right foot, another parallel step with his left foot, and than a backward step with his right foot, drawing his left foot to his right as he gathers himself to throw. He must stay low and look at the dive man on his first step. Whether he jumps or not is dependent upon his height and throwing ability. It should be a brisk looping pass - not a line drive or a floater. Inasmuch as the defensive ends are not blocked, the quarterback should unload the ball in less than three seconds. As simple as this pass seems, it

has been an extremely effective one for **mediocre** passers as well as great passers. (See Figures III and IV).

In Figure III, you will note the fullback off tackle play which I shall call 26. In Figure IV, you will see the companion pass which uses nearly the same techniques by all concerned. This is Pass 26. This is a running play or a pass - the QB will run the ball unless he is forced to throw. It will be very easy for him to find an open receiver if he is rushed from the outside. The right end slams the man over him and runs directly at the halfback covering him until the halfback gives ground; he then breaks for the flag. The right halfback makes an early fake of the reception of the ball from the quarterback, slides thru the line of scrimmage, loses himself momentarily in the congestion, and breaks diagonally out at about 6 yards. The left end sprints directly thru where the safety man would normally line up and continues on the same course. The fullback runs the exact same route as he does on the 26 play, gets under control as the quarterback rides him the ball, and then drives the man over the offensive end. If there is no one over the offensive end, he continues on thru and hooks at about 7 yards. (If the man over the end is the end man on the (Continued on page 34)



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Inside Linebacking on the 5-4 Defense

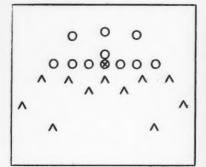
By JACK MITCHELL

Head Football Coach, University of Arkansas

and

GEORGE BERNHARDT

Defensive Line Coach



The 5-4-2 defense is probably one of the most popular defenses used today. It has proved to be one of our best defenses, and we feel that the linebackers play an important part in the success of this defense.

The inside linebackers in the 5-4 defense should have a good balanced stance to be ready to move quickly in all directions. Our linebackers line up with their feet even or slightly staggered. If staggered, then inside foot is slightly up. The feet are spread about the width of the shoulders, with the weight distributed equally on the balls of the feet. The knees are bent, hips are dropped, and hands are in front of the knees ready for use.

The linebackers have keys and the keys change in every ball game. The keys may be on the quarterback, fullback, halfback, tackle, or guard. For example, if the linebacker is keying on the guard, the linebacker will have to react to different movements of the guard. In this defense the linebackers will line up about 11/2 to 2 yards from the line of scrimmage on the outside shoulder of the offensive guard. If the guard fires straight at the linebacker, he will step in low and meet the guard with his shoulder and forearm and shed him to one side and play the ball; if the guard double teams with the center, he will step in with his inside foot and meet the trap blocker on the line of scrimmage with his inside foot, inside shoulder and forearm. The linebacker must stay low to drive the blocker back to plug up the hole; if the guard pulls behind the center, he may shoot the gap or fill in the next hole and then play the ball; if the guard pulls in the other direction, he will follow him and then play the ball;



Coach Mitchell was a four-letter athlete at Arkansas City (Kansas) High School. He entered Texas University in 1942, but the Air Force claimed his service for the next three years. He "starred" with Uncle Sam's team in the European theatre of operation, being awarded the Air Medal with two clusters, the Presidential Unit Citation and the Purple Heart.

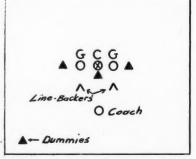
Following his discharge, he enrolled at Oklahoma University. As Oklahoma's first split-T quarterback, he guided the Sooners to three straight Big Seven

Mitchell launched his coaching career at Blackwell (Oklahoma) High School. He promptly guided a team with no foot ball past to a 9-1 championship season. He then moved into collegiate ranks as backfield coach at Tulsa for one year and two seasons at Texas Tech.

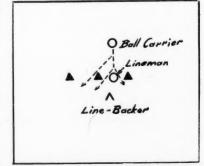
He then went to University of Wichita as head coach. In his first season there he rallied a 28-man squad to a 44-1 record. The next year he led the Wheat-shockers to a 9-1 championship season and was named conference "coach of the year." In 1955, he went to Arkansas where he was again faced with the task of converting from the single wing to the split-T. He posted a 5-4-1 record, playing a tough schedule.

if the guard shows a pass protection block, the linebacker will drop back fast to the hook zone, keeping his eye on the passer.

We have various types of drills for our linebackers to develop reactions. Our linebacker drills are as follows: **Drill No. 1.** We place a dummy in the position where the offensive right tackle would line up and another dummy in the position where the offensive left tackle would line up. Then we place three live men, a center and two guards — one guard on each side of the center. A dummy is placed head up on the center resembling a defensive middle guard. The two linebackers would line up in their position and react to the movements of the offensive guards. The coach stands behind the linebackers and directs the offensive men what to do and give the snap count.



Drill No. 2. This drill helps develop the linebacker's use of shoulders, forearms, and hands and teaches him to fight through the blocker to get to the ball carrier. We place three dummies in line about two yards apart and use an offensive lineman, a ball carrier, and a linebacker. They take their positions. The coach will huddle with the lineman and the ball carrier, give the snap count, and decide which way the lineman will block the linebacker and the ball carrier will cut accordinly in one of the holes. The linebacker will fight off the blocker and tackle the ball carrier.



Drill No. 3. We think this drill helps the linebacker to get back fast to his hook zone and get set so he can move

quickly to his right and left and develop anticipation of the direction of throws the ball to either dummy. The linebacker should move in the direc-

the pass. We place two dummies eight the two dummies. The quarterback tion of the pass and try to intercept

yards apart and about eight yards back of the linebacker. The linebacker takes his 5-4 defensive position and the coach resembles the quarterback. As the quarterback drops back, the linebacker drops back fast, keeping his eyes on the quarterback at all times. The linebacker drops back about eight yards, gets set in a position between

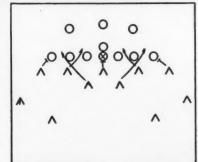


Coach George Bernhardt played for Bob Zuppke at Illinois, on the fine teams of 1938-40. He was named to the second Big Ten team in 1939 and was ona Dig 1en team in 1939 and was voted most valuable player at Illinois in 1940. After three years of Air Force duty, he played pro-football two years with the Brooklyn Dodgers and one with the Chiang Review the Chicago Rockets.

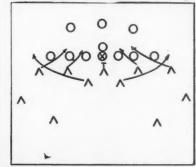
He began his coaching career as line coach at Washburn College. After two seasons there, he joined Mitchell as line coach at Wichita and moved with him to Arkansas in 1955. The Wichita led the nation in defense in 1953, and three scoreless games for Razorback opponents last season is further proof of his sound defensive coaching.

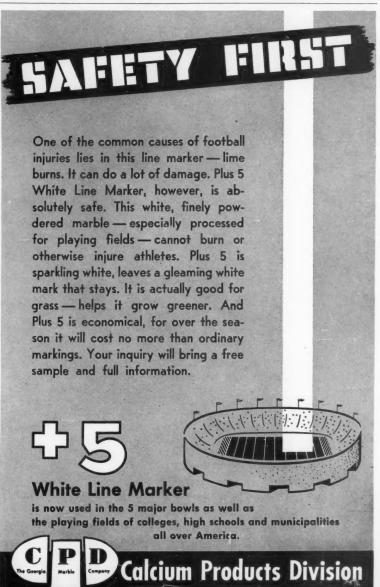
the ball in front of the dummy.

From the 5-4 defense there are a number of variations for the lineback-



er. The linebacker and tackle will have a stunt on. The tackle will shoot (Continued on page 49)





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DEFENSIVE KICKING GAME

By PAUL "BEAR" BRYANT Head Football Coach, Texas A & M

It is my belief that the defensive kicking game is one of the most important phases of football as it is played today. Many football games have been thought won only to be lost in the waning seconds because of poor defensive kicking which resulted in a punt return for a touchdown.

The defensive kicking game should be a vital part of your game plans. You should work on it as much as possible and make sure that you do not neglect it. In most of your football games you will use the defensive kick as much as you do any one of your favorite plays. Therefore you should not neglect the practice of the defensive kick any more than you would of that favorite play.

Here at Texas A. and M. our work on the defensive kicking game starts during our "specialty period." This takes place twenty minutes before the whole squad is due to report for practice. We have our kickers, passers, and centers during this period.

As our centers and kickers work together, there is a coach watching their every move. This coach makes certain that the kicker takes his proper depth, then checks the center's snap and the kicker's actions in kicking the ball.

While this is taking place, I usually take a stop watch and time the whole operation. First, I time the center's snap. We try to develop our centers to the point that they can get the ball to our kicker in six-tenths (0.6) of a second; however it usually takes seventenths (0.7).

After timing the center's snap, I put the stop watch on the kicker. We try to have our kickers get the ball away in one and two-tenths (1.2) seconds. This is from the time the ball touches the kicker's hands until it leaves his foot.

After timing the kicker, our next step is to time the whole operation — from the time the center moves the ball until the ball leaves the kicker's foot. We think that if the complete operation takes only one and nine-tenths (1.9) seconds — with our kicker starting at the depth of 13 yards — we will never get a kick blocked.

In addition to these operations, we use our "specialty period" to have our



Coach Bryant, a native of Fordyce, Arkansas, attended the University of Alabama where he teamed with Don Hutson on the great Alabama teams of the midthirties. An All-Conference end, Bryant was retained by the late Frank Thomas as assistant at Alabama from 1936 to 1939. He then served as assistant at Vanderbilt for two years. After Naval service in World War II, he went to the University of Maryland to begin his head coaching career. He gave Maryland a 6-2-1 record and then went to Kentucky for an eightyear span. His Wildcats won 60, lost 23 and tied 5 and played in four post-season games under his regime.

He went to Texas A & M in 1954, and has led the Aggies from the bottom to the top of the tough southwest conference league.

kick-off men work on their kicking. They practice their regular kick-off, defensive kick-off, and an onside kick.

During our regularly scheduled practice we work on our defensive game at least one period two days a week, sometimes as often as three times a week. These periods never have a time limit and they are always the last periods of the practice session. Our reason for this is twofold: First, the boys are tired. To get the perfect coverage we demand, the boys must give that "lit-

tle extra" that is so important for any type of winner. Secondly, the fact that there is no time limit gives the boys an added incentive to get a few perfect coverages and end practice. If the coverage is not perfect, then we tell them who made the mistake and what he did wrong. When eight or nine of your tired teammates start begging you to bear down, you just have to try harder. We feel that if the boys learn to execute perfectly all phases of the defensive kicking game when they are thirsty, hungry, and tired, then they will be more likely to do it in the same manner during the actual game.

Before I start discussing the methods of our actual kicking game I would like to say that I do not claim our methods are the best. At the present they are the best that we know how to teach. If anyone has improved methods, I sincerely wish that he would let me know of them. Like any other good coach, I am always anxious to improve my coaching techniques.

First, we will discuss the kick-off. This phase of the defensive kicking game is very important. As you know the kick-off comes at the start of the game, the beginning of the second half or after you have just scored. If the opponent is able to score on the kick-off return at one of these times, it has a very definite demoralizing effect on the kicking team.

In our preparations for the coming game, we usually find that our opponents have one or two favorite ball carriers. These are usually good fast backs who can score if they get the defense spread out. As we lay our plans for a defensive kick-off we see to it that the ball does not go to one of these favorite ball carriers. In order to do this we like to lay the ball flat on the ground at a slight angle with the restraining line. We like for the ball to bounce crazily on the ground when it reaches our opponents. Therefore the kicker will kick the ball on the end nearest him, slightly topping the ball. If he kicks under the ball he lifts it off the ground and everything we are trying to accomplish is gone. The kicker will try to make the ball hit one of the front linemen. If he fails to do this, still he has the ball angling toward an

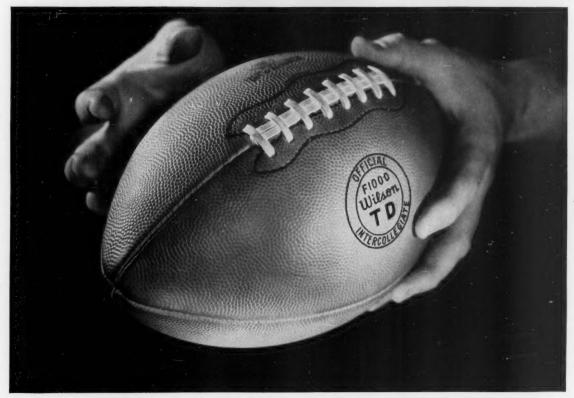
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PREPARE TO PLAY

By SAM R. LANKFORD

Head Trainer, University of Florida

IN PREPARING TO PLAY FOOTBALL, get your mind and body ready for the mental and physical tasks which you, the player, must shoulder.

The Coaching Staff thinks the items listed and discussed below are the most essential toward building and preparing you for a winning football squad.

Cooperation. All successful organizations, and their leaders, must have the fullest cooperation of all its members to succeed. Therefore, it is necessary to ask and receive an all-out effort from each member of the squad. Strict attention must be given to instructions, both on and off the field. Time is limited; the squad is large; and the coaches cannot take the time to go over and over details because of lack of attention from certain members of the squad. Promptness to all meetings, lectures, practices, buses and trains, will, and should be, adhered to. Don't be the last one to show up. Be prompt and dependable at all times.

Criticism. Many athletes make the mistake of thinking that criticism is a personal affront. They are wrong — criticism on any athletic team is for the benefit of the individual and the team. Remember, you are far from being a star athlete, and what you should do is to cultivate any criticism that will help develop you into a better player. Criticism is like money — don't worry about it, just worry about the lack of it. When practice is over, go talk to your coach, he will let you know the score. Never sulk. Always keep an open mind.

Conditioning. It takes hard work to get in perfect condition and "GUTS" to stay that way. Remember, that there is no substitute for HARD WORK. It's the price you pay for success. THINK, there never was a champion who to himself was a good loser. There is a vast difference between a good sport and a good loser. There are many rules that have "Do" and "Don't," but all we ask of you is to observe and follow these six basic rules for them the entire football season.

No Smoking. This is the first on the list. Don't let your campus buddies lead you astray. Remember, you are familiar with the harmful effects smoking can have on your athletic performance.

No Drinking. There has never been, nor will there ever be, any place for alcohol in athletics. Don't let anyone lead you into temptation.

No Gambling. This is the quickest and surest method of wrecking an athletic squad. When an athlete is flat broke, it leads to borrowing and perhaps stealing. There is no one member of the squad who is financially able to gamble. This also takes in the professional gambler who may try to bribe you. If you are ever approached by a character of this particular stripe, just ignore him and report it to the head coach. Gambling in any form will not be tolerated.

No Swearing. It is shameful to mention this subject, but a great many athletes think they must do this in order to make others think they are tough. It is unfortunate that we have a few fellows who unconsciously talk as if cursing is a part of their competitive sport. Swearing has never made anyone tough. Anyone can talk a tough game, but it's the deed that counts — not talk, so watch your language, mister!

No Eating Between Meals. The stomach is a very important chemical factory. It produces only the products you feed it. Be aware that your stomach needs as much rest as does any other part of your body — any over-feeding of it will only cause trouble.

Rest. Go to bed early, get as much rest as possible. You need from eight to ten hours rest. You cannot stay up all night and be efficient in the classroom and be alert on the practice field. Get your sleep regularly during the week and you'll have no need to worry if you don't sleep too well the night before the game.

Discipline. Discipline begins at home with your parent's instructions at an early age. All organizations, large and small, have set rules which each member must follow. Without discipline our Navy, Army, Marine Corps, and Air Force would be lost. Think: Without discipline, we would have mob rule.

The above applies to your athletic teams. All winning teams have the highest type discipline, and the players pride themselves on seeing that all



Sam Lankford, a native of Union, South Carolina, attended the University of Tennessee (1933-37). He was trainer of the Randolph Field Service Team in 1944 and was trainer at the University of Arkansas for four years before joining the Florida staff in August of 1950.

members adhere to this basic principle of conduct.

When making trips, coats and ties are a must. As a group and as individuals, you are the representatives of your school. Your conduct while on campus, the playing field, and on trips is the yardstick by which you, your coaches, and the school officials are measured. Your home training and personal habits are on display. It is your responsibility to see that the reaction to them is favorable.

All sports are competitive, and football, as we all know, is a rugged contact sport of set rules and regulations. It's played only with a desire to win. We don't make the rules, but we are sincerely in favor of them. Don't blame your school officials, your coaches, your trainers, equipment manager, and others for tedious practice sessions, meetings, et cetera - these people are only doing what they are hired to do. REMEMBER: the guy to blame is the fellow across the line of scrimmage in the different colored uniform. He is the guy that caused all your hard work; he is the one who will make you look like a man or a mouse. Take it out on him. Do it CLEANLY and FAIRLY. It can be done, so do it.

Loyalty. Loyalty is essential to any successful organization. We consider loyalty one of the finest traits in an individual player and strive to instill this feeling into the entire squad. Without loyalty, our work is meaningless.

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COACH AND ATHLETE . SEPTEMBER, 1956

21

ATHLETICS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

BY PATRICK A. TORK

Director of Physical Education, University of West Virginia

ANY TIMES IN MY CAREER (started M in 1929) as a classroom teacher coach and physical educator, I have heard the statement made, particularly by physical educators, as well as others, that athletics with their rise to prominence have become a detriment to physical education. This, in my estimation, is not true. If such conditions do develop and physical education is completely overshadowed by the glamour of athletics, the blame rests with physical education. Physical educators seem to be overshadowed willingly by the sparkle and appeal of athletics for students and the public. One factor that puts physical education in bad light is due to physical educators having lost sight of the fact that on a local scale and nationally as well, physical education should be basically physical. Youngsters grow and develop skill and muscle only through physical activity and not lectures, sermons or book reading. However, I am not refuting lectures, sermons and book reading, they have their place. Sometimes I wonder if this emphasis hasn't developed as a result of the physical educators' constant struggle to achieve academic stature and status on the college campuses. It seems to me that the only true way to achieve equality and acceptance is by doing outstandingly well, that which we are supposed to do, namely a physical activity program.

I have always believed that the life of our program is physical and the best way to interpret and sell physical education to the lay public, the teachers and professors is to demonstrate by work (performance) rather than lip service and printed paper. To make my point clearer, I would like to draw on two glaring examples of what I mean: Last year at West Virginia University, we had the good fortune of being favored by a visit of the great Swedish National Gymnastic team. They put on an outstanding performance, one that attracted over 3,000 people to our Field House at \$1.00 per head, for the privilege of looking upon a spectacle of pure physical education as I like to understand it. It was nothing deep nor mysterious, and not beyond the achievable reach of any youngster in America, if he were under capable leadership. The performance was one that will long be remembered and it was interesting to learn that the group



Mr. Tork is a graduate of West Fairmont High School and Fairmont College, where he participated in football and basketball. He received his master's degree from West Virginia University in 1941.

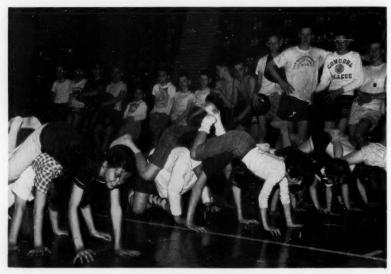
He joined the staff at West Virginia University in 1943 as Director of Field House, Professor of Physical Education, and Director of General Program of Physical Education. Prior to that time, he had taught in the Marion county school system for fourteen years and developed was made up of average general-walkof-life Swedish young men and women.

To me, the most pleasing thing associated with this outstanding spectacle, was that in the audience were many faculty wives and husbands of West Virginia University. The performance was tremendous and received with great enthusiasm by the large audience.

By coincidence the Swedish visit to the University was shortly followed by the organization of a class in gymnastics work for children of University faculty. A manifestation of my belief in building physical education through work demonstrations was brought home through the terrific response we received to our program for faculty children. The class is held each Saturday from 10:00 to 11:30 a.m. on one if the balcony gymns in our Field House. It is conducted under the direction of our instructor in physical education and gymnastics coach and assisted by

(Continued on page 36)

the recreation program of Fairmont. He has officiated football and basketball since 1928 and was President of West Virginia Officials Association in 1951. He is a member of the National High School Federation Football Rules Committee, and in 1955 was given an award for outstanding service in the field school athletics.



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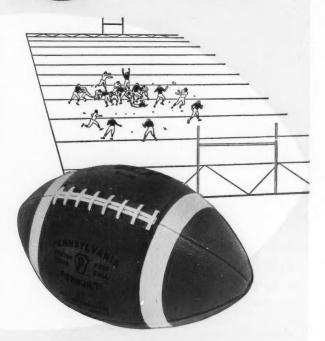
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WHAT IS THE A.A.U.?

A: The Amateur Athletic Union is a national organization of sports lovers who work voluntarily to promote and encourage amateur sports and physical education throughout the United States.

WHY IS THE A.A.U. IMPORTANT TO ME?
A: Every parent, every student, every
— has a stake in the A.A.U. because it instills in the youth of America a wholesome recognition of the value of physical fitness, individual integrity, team play, patriotism and sportsmanship.

sportsmanship.

WHAT DOES THE A.A.U. DO?

A: Through its nationwide membership of athletic clubs, schools, colleges and countless other organizations interested in amateur sports and games, the A.A.U. promotes the ideal of "sports for sport's sake," protects the interests of the amateur athlete or team, establishes and maintains standards of amaeurism, and sponsors a general athletic program for all amateurs, without regard to class, color or creed.

WHEN WAS THE A.A.U. FORMED?

when was the A.A.U. Formed?

A: The A.A.U. was formed in 1888 to "save" amateur sports at a time when it was being corrupted by pseudo-amateurs who duped the public and the true amateur by making a living on side bets and fixed contests, by competing for money under assumed names and otherwise "using" amateur sports as a medium for profit.

what Did the A.J. Do to Stop These Abuses of Amateurism and established clear-cut standards that outlawed practices detrimental to amateur sport. Sports clubs, educational institutions and other bona fide athletic groups which qualified for membership in the Union were drawn together for the common purpose of promoting amateur athletics on the highest attainable level. Provision was made for the registration of qualified amateur athletes and the granting of sanctions to those organizations which desired to hold competitions under the jurisdiction of the A.A.U.

GROW EFFECTIVE IS THE A.A.U.

PROGRAM TODAY?

A.: The A.A.U. is the largest and strongest amateur sport governing body in the world today. Its program of athletics reaches approximately 8,000 000 people covering the entire United States and the Territory of Hawaii.

WHAT SPORTS ARE RECOGNIZED BY THE A.A.U.? A: The Amateur Athletic Union recognizes all amateur sports.

OVER WHAT AMATEUR SPORTS DOES THE A.A.U. HAVE JURISDICTION? A: All Track and Field events, Basketball, Boxing, Gymnastics, Handball, Swimming, Water Polo, Tug of War, Wrestling, Weight-

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lifting, Volleyball, Codeball, Fieldball, Bobsledding, Ice Hockey, and Horseshoe Pitching.

HOW DOES THE A.A.U. KEEP A CHECK ON THE AMATEUR STATUS OF ATHLETES?

A: By registration. Registration is the backbone of the A.A.U., providing a means of identification and control of all athletes who compete under A.A.U. jurisdiction. Only registered athletes are permitted to participate in open athletic events sanctioned by the A.A.U. MUST THE A.A.U. ATHLETE PAY

FOR HIS REGISTRATION?

A: Registration for one year costs the athlete 25 to 50 cents. Registration fees are not a factor in the income of the A.A.U., since it costs more to register an athlete than the amount of the fee.

HOW IS THE REGISTERED ATHLETE

amount of the fee.

HOW IS THE REGISTERED ATHLETE
PROTECTED BY THE A.A.U.?

A: The A.A.U. requires organizations holding athletic competition at which registered athletes compete to obtain a sanction from the A.A.U. Registration Committee of the district in which the competition is to be held. This sanction is a guarantee to the athlete that he will compete only against other bona fide amateur athletes and that the conditions as stated on the entry blank will be fully complied with.

tons as stated on the entry blank will be fully complied with.

IS THERE AN ORGANIZATION IN MY COMMUNITY THAT HAS MEMBERSHIP IN THE A.A.U.?

A. In all probability, there is. A.A.U. membership includes athletic clubs, chambers of commerce, service clubs, fraternal organizations, industrial clubs, recreation departments, high schools, colleges, Y.M.C.A.'s, Y.W.C.A.'s, Y.M.C.A.'s, Y.W.C.A.'s, Y.M.H.A.'s, Y.W.H.A.'s, American Legion Posts, National Guard units, Bureaus of Parks, Swimming clubs, Boys' Clubs, booster organizations, Catholic Youth Organizations, church leagues, Boy Scouts, winter sports clubs, handball clubs, fire and police departments, newsoy organizations, life saving corps, weight-lifting clubs, country clubs and every conceivable type of organization of permanent character actively promoting or participating in amateur sports and games

HOW ARE THESE GROUPS CONNECTED

HOW ARE THESE GROUPS CONNECTED WITH THE A.A.U.?

A: By their membership in one of 47 associations which constitute the national organization of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

WHO RUNS THE A.A.U.?

A: The A.A.U. is governed and directed by a Board of Governors elected from delegates representing the 47 associations. They serve without compensation.

CAN I BELONG TO THE A.A.U.?

A: The A.A.U. welcomes applications for membership from sports enthusiasts everywhere. You don't have to be an athlete to apply for individual membership.

HOW DO I APPLY FOR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP?

A: Fill out the application form provided here for your convenience. With your membership you will receive the official monthly magazine of the A.A.U., THE AMATEUR ATHLETE.

MAY I PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY
IN THE A.A.U. PROGRAM?

A: Many individual members are active in their own districts not only assisting in promoting amateur sport and in the sponsorship of athletic events, but in volunteering their services by officiating at the thousands of athletic meets held each year.

HOW DOES THE A.A.U. OBTAIN FUNDS TO CARRY ON ITS WORK?

A: A.A.U. income is derived from the dues of club members, from individual membership fees, from sanction fees and from major championship events.

ARE RECEIPTS FROM A.A.U. CHAMPION-SHIP EVENTS SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT THE ATHLETIC PROGRAM? A: Decidedly not. Most A.A.U. sports are not self-supporting, but are conducted with-out regard to finances, in the true amateur

WHO ARE THE PAID EMPLOYEES
OF THE A.A.U.?
A: The only paid A.A.U. employees are
the National Secretary-Treasurer, the Assistant to the President, and a small clerical force
necessary for administration. The A.A.U. conducts its huge athletic program with an annual budget far smaller than that of the average small college athletic department.

WHAT ROLE DOES THE A.A.U. PLAY
IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES?
A: The A.A.U. has taken the lead in developing outstanding representation for the United States in the Olympic Games in conjunction with other sports groups. It has carried the burden of raising funds necessary for the participation of American athletes and conducts Olympic tryouts for the selection of the most capable competitors.

the most capable competitors.

HOW DOES THE A.A.U. PROGRAM REACH

THE CHILDREN OF MY COMMUNITY?

A: Since its inception, the A.A.U. has campaigned vigorously for the establishment of public playgrounds, public swimming pools and athletic fields and tracks — with tremendous success. The majority of public playgrounds which exist today throughout the country are the result of efforts by A.A.U. officials; also through the constructive youth sports activities which its program provides, the A.A.U. strikes a telling blow at the source of juvenile delinquency.

WHAT ARE THE JUNIOR OLYMBICS?

WHAT ARE THE JUNIOR OLYMPICS? A: More than a quarter of a million boys and girls compete each year in the A.A.U.'s Junior Olympic competition, a diversified program of 118 events in track and field, swimning and diving. Junior Olympic honors are awarded on local, regional and national levels of the proper of the proper of the proper of the proper of a million of the proper of the

levels.

HOW DOES THE A.A.U. ENCOURAGE
HIGH STANDARDS OF PHYSICAL FITNESS THROUGHOUT THE NATION?

A: Recognizing the nationwide need for
maximum physical fitness, the A.A.U. conducts senior and junior Physical Fitness and
Proficiency Tests designed to provide an incentive and a challenge to those who desire
to improve their physical condition. Certificates of Achievement are awarded to those
who successfully match their physical skills
against fair, established standards.

HOW DOES THE A.A.U. INFLUENCE COLLEGE SPORTS?

A: Widespread interest in college sports makes it inevitable that colleges should be concerned with developing and maintaining high amateur standards among their athletes and student bodies. Consequently, a large number of colleges hold membership in A.A.U. associations, and college leaders are an important factor in the A.A.U. program, turning to this medium for its acknowledged influence in the field of amateur sports.

AREN'T AMATEUR SPORTS ONLY FOR THOSE WHO CAN AFFORD TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY?

A: That is a misconception that the A.A.U. seeks earnestly to correct. Amateur sports are for all people, the rich and the poor, the athlete in fact and the athlete in heart alone. The A.A.U. unites the millions who are interested in sports for sport's sake in an athletic program designed to give boys and girls of all faiths, all races, and all economic levels an equal opportunity to reap the benefits and satisfactions of clean, wholesome sport.

WHY DOES THE A.A.U.
NEED MY SUPPORT?

A: The A.A.U. needs your support because it depends almost entirely upon public-spirited volunteers to reach all those who find health and happiness in the organization's general athletic program.

HOW CAN I HELP?

A: Physically, by becoming active in A.A.U. activities in your community. Morally, by helping to support with your membership the work of those who contribute their time and energy to this gratifying work.

WHEN CAN I APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP?
A: John the A.A.U. today. Your help is needed now.

PICKED FIRST IN MAJOR BOWL GAMES: THE J5-V FOOTBALL BY SPALDING



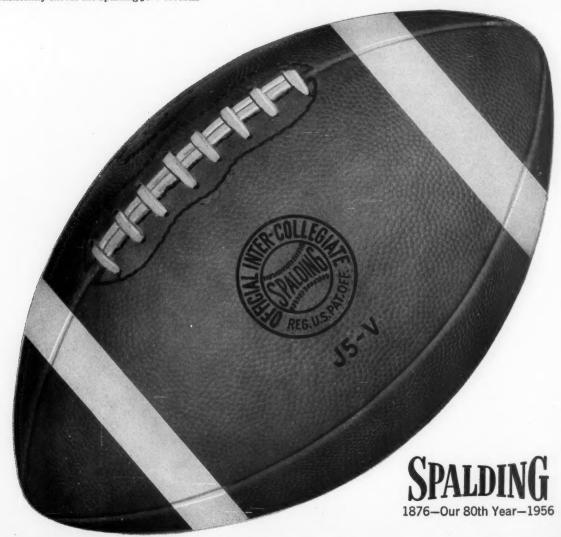
Spalding's J5-V football is used in more leading bowl games than any other. As a matter of fact, it's the number-one choice of school and college teams around the nation.

Look at the J5-V football line-up in this year's Bowl classics—the Sugar Bowl, Cotton Bowl, Orange Bowl, Gator Bowl, North-South Game, Poinsettia Bowl (San Diego's All-Service Bowl) and the Salad Bowl.

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With spring practice so near, it's time now to see your Spalding representative. He has this famous J5-V football in stock along with a complete line of fine Spalding equipment to match your team budget!





Coach Chuck Taylor and players

Paul Wiggin, Tackle

John Brodie, Quarterback of Stanford

This—/ Month's Featured

COACH & ATHLETES

"I PICK STANFORD."

Those words, uttered before each football game the Indians have played since 1951 might well have come from an overenthusiastic old time alumnus who didn't know, or care much, who played right tackle or left end. But they didn't. It so happens the speaker, in each case, was a boyish looking red head by the name of Charles A. Taylor, the head football coach at Stanford University.

Chuck, who took over the gridiron reins on the Farm five years ago, has been warned that the coaches' union may pick up his card at any time but defies the tradition which causes a goodly percentage of his fellow mentors to pick the other team. The funny part of it is that Mr. Taylor isn't just whistling in the dark or being a "showboat." He actually believes that his squad can beat any outfit it faces. Wrong? Sure, he's been wrong, but that doesn't dismay him a bit and Chuck is right back on the bandwagon the next week. At that, his percentage has been pretty good, for his redskins have won thirty, lost nineteen, and tied two, in five years.

Taylor's rise to the top was very rapid. At the age of thirty-one he was appointed head coach of the Indians in 1951 — the first Stanford alumnus to lead a team on the Farm in nearly half a century. Then everything happened at once. Chuck took a squad, which was considered only so-so and piloted it to nine straight victories, a Pacific Coast Conference Championship, and the bid to represent the P.C.C. in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena on New Year's Day.

For that feat, he was named "Coach of the Year" by vote of his fellow mentors. Not only was Taylor the youngest man ever to receive this honor but he also was the junior of all major university coaches in America. He has had many other honors come his way. Chuck has been a member of the Collegiate All-Star coaching staff for the big Chicago game, has been head coach of a winning West Shrine team, and has participated in many clinics.

THE SECRET TO SUCCESS? No secret at all. First of all, hard work. Taylor really rolls up his sleeves and pitches in; and expects AND GETS, the same all-out efforts from his players and assistants. The willingness to work practically around the clock is far from Chuck's only attribute. He has a way with youngsters, who respond to his contagious effervescence. He is a good organizer, has common sense, and knows and CAN TEACH football. A sportsman through and through, the Stanford head man is gracious in victory, philosophical in defeat, and doesn't know the meaning of the word "alibi." He instills that same attitude in his players and assistant coaches.

Chuck has had some outstanding players, of course, such as Gary Kerkorian, Bill McColl, Norm Manoogian, Bob Mathias, Sam Morley, Jim Vick, John Steinberg, Win Wedge, Bill Tarr, Joe Long, Chris Marshall, and Tony Mosich, to name a few who have graduated. And, Taylor will welcome backsome splendid gridders when the Stanford squad takes the field this fall. Of this group, two men, considered solid

(Continued on next page)





All American candidates, seem to stand out over the rest — Paul Wiggin, tackle; and John Brodie, quarterback.

Wiggin, who stands 6 feet 3 inches and weighs 228 pounds, is the finest tackle the Indians have had since World War II and rates as one of the very best in Indian history. Paul was named to the Associated Press first All American team last fall and was mentioned on many others. He was on the official All Pacific Coast Conference eleven and was chosen on practically every other All Coast selection. Stanford folks believe that no All Coast OR All American team will be complete without this great tackle in 1956.

Brodie, who led the Pacific Coast Conference both in forward passing and total offense last season, is a worthy successor in a line of fine T formation quarterbacks at Stanford, including Frank Albert, Gary Kerkorian, and Bobby Garrett. He was fourth in the nation in forward passing, in 1955, and ninth in total offense. John, who can throw long and short and deliver the ball accurately under almost any conditions, completed 76 passes out of 133 attempts (57.1%) for 1024 yards and five touchdowns last fall. His two year average is a little better than 53%. This boy also is a good punter, fine field general, excellent ball handler, and an outstanding competitor.

With other fine veterans such as Paul Camera, Donn Carswell, Carl Isaacs, Gary Van Galder, Jerry Beatie, Don Manoukian, Noel Robinson, Armand DeWeese, Bob Long, Jack Douglas, Jery McMillin, Jack Taylor, Mike Raftery, Tauasu Harrington, Gordy Young, Bob Gergen, Steve Docter, Rich Elliott, and Lou Valli; and with some promising newcomers also available, Chuck Taylor expects to field an interesting and dangerous team this fall.

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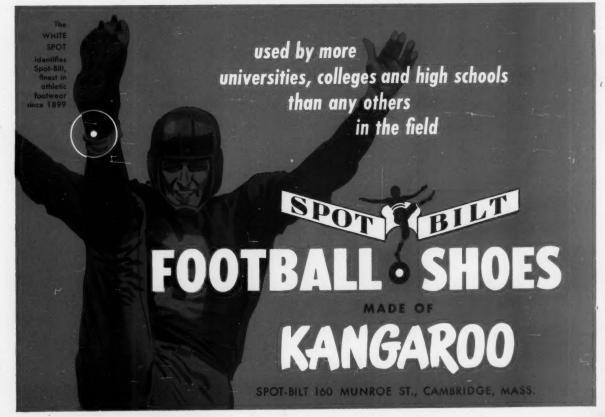
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DEFENSIVE KICKING

(Continued from page 18)

end or a back who is not quite as dangerous a runner as another player might be. Another advantage of such a kick is that a crazily bouncing ball does not give the receiving team time to set up and therefore it disrupts any set kick-off return.

Our coverage on the kick-off is like that of most football teams. We line our men up five yards from the ball. Our quarterback is about a yard behind the ball. All of our men covering watch the quarterback. When the kicker is at a distance from the ball that the men covering cannot get offside the quarterback gives a signal for them to start. With this type of signal we get all our men starting together and end up with a uniform coverage. We tell everyone except the safeties to cover hard, protect his own territory and then go to the cut-off - shortest route to intercept the ball carrier before he scores. In addition we instruct our ends to be sure and not let anyone outside of them. I have shown in Diagram 1 how we play our safety men depending on the spot where the ball is kicked. When our safety men drop out our other men will converge slightly to close up the hole. By the way, it would not be a bad idea to change your safety men each week to confuse the teams that have scouted you. (See Diagram 1). If the ball is kicked to the left, the quarterback and right half-back are the safety men; if the ball is kicked to the right, the quarterback and left halfback are the safety men; if the ball is kicked straight down the middle then the quarterback is the only safety. The safety men cover slowly and should always be in a position to catch a man before he scores.

This is our method of kicking and covering a defensive kick-off. We have had several close calls and long runbacks, but so far have been fortunate enough to have had no kick-offs returned for touchdowns.

Next we will take up the regular punt in our defensive kicking game. First I would like to discuss the splits of our line. The splits are a very important part of our regular punt. We kick from a spread punt formation. When you first tell your boys that you are going to kick from a spread punt formation, they may take you literally. When we first put in the spread punt formation her at Texas A and M, I looked up to find one of our young tackles had a five yard split - a little too much even for a spread punt. We like for our guards to be split out about one to one and a half (1 to 11/2) yards from the center. The tackles split

about one and one half to two (11/2 - 2) yards from the guards. The ends are just wide enough so that they are in a position to block a man in the inside gap if the situation presents itself usually a three to four yard split. As you noticed, our splits have a one-half (1/2) yard leeway. This is to take advantage of the differences in ability of our boys. Some boys have faster reactions. They are able to take a bigger split and still be able to carry out their assignments. Our two "close-up" backs are two (2) yards deep directly in the middle of the gap between the center and the guards. The "personal protector" back is five (5) yards deep on the right directly behind the right "close-up" back. The kicker is thirteen (13) yards deep directly behind the center. Diagram 2 will show the line

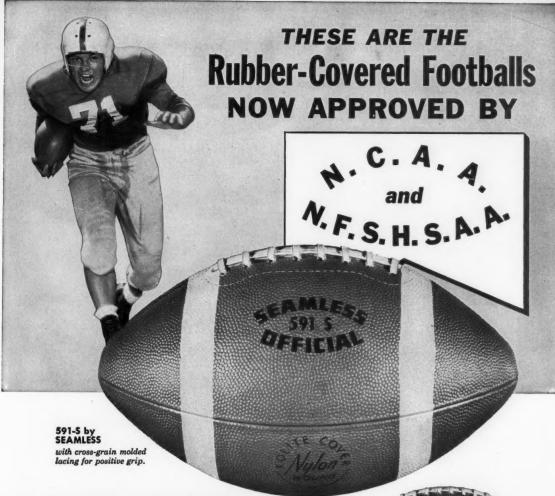
We use rule blocking for our blocking assignments and I will give you our rules. They are as follows: Center - make a perfect snap to the kicker, throw up your head and cover immediately. Guards - block the first men to our outside; if no one is lined up to your outside cover immediately. Tackles - block to your inside when there are two (2) men or more between you and your guard. If there are fewer than two (2) men between you and your guard, block to the outside and cover the kick. Ends - if there are two (2) men between the tackle and the guard or between you and the tackle block to the inside; otherwise slam to the outside and cover the kick immediately. "Close-up" backs block anyone coming over your territory (between the guards and center). If no one comes through your territory delay slightly and cover the kick. "Personal Protector" back - personal protector for the kicker. Look up and down the line and block the most dangerous man to the kicker. If no one is rushing the kicker, cover the kick immediately.

These rules apply to any defense and provide the most protection at the spot where the ball will be kicked. The basic principle for the lineman in carrying out his assignments is never to move his inside foot. If he moves his inside foot he will create a hole and may cause a breakdown in the protection. The lineman does not have to sustain his block for any length of time. If he makes contact with the defensive man and throws him off balance then he can cover immediately. The "close-up" back takes a stance with a good wide base and uncoils on anyone coming through his territory, then he can cover immediately. The personal protector can use any block he desires to protect the kicker but we prefer a spring drill (just uncoiling the legs) block or a cross body block. With the kicker

thirteen (13) yards deep and the whole operation of kicking taking only one and nine-tenths (1.9) seconds we feel that our men can almost brush block and then cover the kick.

Our coverage is very simple to look at but it takes work and concentration on the part of the boys to get it down perfectly. First I will draw you a diagram of how our coverage looks after we have established our position. (See Diagram 3). As you will notice we end up in a seven-four defense with our seven linemen forming our line and (Continued on page 32)

Diag-1 · Ball --QB E LH FGT TCGRHE Kicker KICR To Right Kick To Left Diag-2 0 0 0 0 Diag-3 • Ball Diog-4 5 yds · Boll



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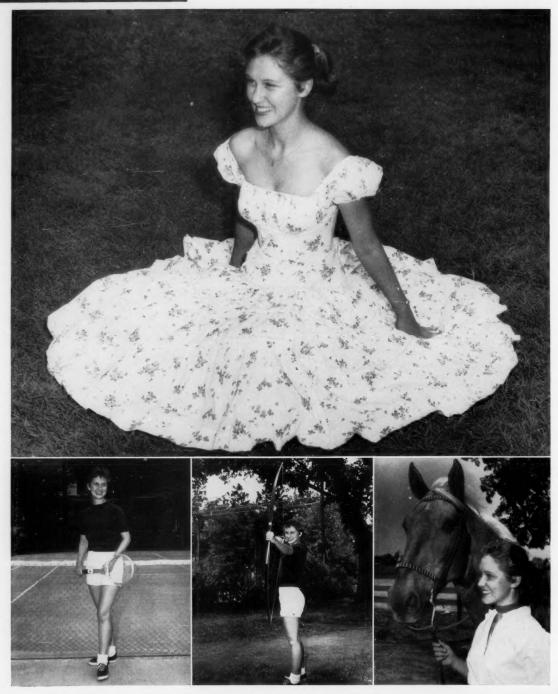
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MARITA CAROL MANN

Wichita University





* FRONT COVER *

JACK HILL **Utah State**

Jack Hill, senior halfback at Utah State, is considered an All-American candidate by coaches, sportswriters, and sportscasters in the intermountain area. The six-foot, 185-pound halfback played only eight games last fall, due to returning late from an L. D. S. mission, but still ran up an impressive record in the Skyline Conference. He led the conference in punting with a 41.6 average; led in punt returns with a 23-yard average; led in kickoff returns with a 37-yard average. age; was second in rushing and second in scoring, playing in two less games than the leaders. His average carry was 7.59.

Jack's hometown is Kaysville, Utah. He is a physical education major and hopes to coach upon graduation. He has been drafted for professional football by the Baltimore Colts.

CO-ED OF THE MONTH

Pretty Marita Carol Mann, a sophomore in the College of Business Administration at the University of Wichita, is an avid follower of Wheatshocker athletics and quite an athlete herself. The 5-7, 120-pound Miss Mann is one of the most active students on the WU campus and a holder of several "Queen"

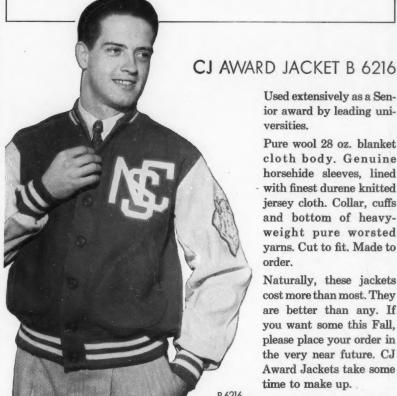
Marita was selected as the Wichita representative for Queen of the Drake Relays, also selected the "Press Queen" by the campus paper, and was an ROTC military queen. The attractive lass, with ashblond hair and hazel eyes, lists horseback riding, basketball, tennis, and archery as her favorite sports but she never B6216 misses a WU football or basketball Also available, AJ Award Jacket B 6206. Same as CJ, game.

She owns a palomino pleasure horse, named "Biscuit," and has won several blue ribbons in Kansas horse shows. Marita also played a regular position on her church basketball team, which won the city girls' church league basketball championship.

Marita wants to take her business background into secretarial work upon graduation in 1959. Other campus activities include membership in the University's Woman's Choir, Women's Recreational Association, Young Republicans, and the "Angel Squadron" — the girls' part of the Air Force ROTC. She is also a member of Sorosis social sorority, a local sorority since WU does not have national social organizations. Only 18 years old (dimensions 36-22-36), she is one of five daughters of Mr. and Mrs. E. Mann, of 121 North Roosevelt, Wichita, Kansas.

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DEFENSIVE KICKING

(Continued from page 28)

the four backs our linebackers.

Our ends usually will be the first men down and they **must not** let anyone run around them. Their position is five yards in front and five yards outside the ball. We do not care whether or not the ends ever make a tackle when covering a punt as long as they keep the ball carrier within the fence. We do expect them to revolve back and make the tackle if the ball carrier cuts in and then breaks out again. See Diagram 4.

The tackles, guards and center cover their position keeping about four yards apart until they start converging on the ball carrier. You must impress upon them the importance of not trailing one another when they are covering the kick. One blocker would be able to eliminate four if they are trailing each other. Being close together also prevents them from covering the field. The first interior linemen downfield can throw recklessly at the ball carrier trying to cause a fumble. The other linemen must come under control about five yards from the ball. After coming under control we like for the linemen to be in a fundamental football position - feet apart, on balls of your feet, knees slightly bent, tail down, back straight and head up - moving their feet and converging on the runner. The cardinal sin is crossing their legs and turning sideways to pursue. When they do this they are vulnerable to a roll back block, cause a hole in the fence and leave a path for an easy touchdown. The two "close-up" backs consider themselves linebackers. They get to a position between the guards and tackles, assume a fundamental football position and get ready to play linebacker. The right "close-up" covers to the right and the left to the left. These men should never overrun the line coverage. The kicker and the "personal protector" back are outside linebackers. Their assignment is to get outside any wall set up by the returning team. When they are outside this wall they are in a position to tackle the runner if he is able to get behind the wall on a punt return. The kicker covers to the left and the personal protector covers to the right.

Our kickers are instructed to put the ball high in the air. We like for the ball to stay in the air over four (4) seconds. Four and one-half (4.5) seconds is good. We much prefer a very high forty yard kick to a low line drive sixty yard kick. Of course, if we can get a very high sixty yard kick we will take that. We tell our kickers if the ball "brings rain on a sunny day" then it is almost high enough. I remember

in a game against Villanova University, Steve Meilinger, Kentucky's kicker, got off a real high kick but not quite far enough. Our linemen were downfield covering when the ball hit about five yards in front of the line of scrimmage. The ball bounced back toward the line of scrimmage and one of the Villanova linemen picked it up four yards behind the original line of scrimmage. He would have scored if Meilinger had not made the tackle. That was one time the ball was a little too high and not quite far enough. One reason for a high kick is that it gives us plenty of time to cover the kick. If we are able to get our coverage set up then we do not believe anyone will break away for a long return. A long low kick gives the ball carrier time to start running and get the coverage spread out. At Kentucky in 1950 we had a kicker named Fucci who could consistently keep the ball in the air for four and one-half (41/2) seconds. That year the opponent's average punt return against Kentucky was seventenths (.7) of a yard. In 1953 with only mediocre kicking the opponents average per return was one and fourtenths (1.4) yards. Here at Texas A and M last year the opponent's average was two and four-tenths (2.4) yards per return. With a return average like this we are completely sold on our coverage. Another reason we like the high kick is the chance of a fumble. We tell our boys that if they will be aggressive on covering kicks we should get at least four fumbles a year. Ray Correll, a guard at the University of Kentucky, was the best man on covering punts I have ever seen. In 1952 Correll helped us tie the game by causing a fumble on a punt. We were behind 13-0 in the fourth quarter when Correll caused the safety man to fumble a punt on Mississippi's two yard line. It seemed to give us new life.

In closing I would like to say our idea of a defensive kicking game might differ from that of other people. We will kick very seldom on third down. We want the football just as long as we can have it. We like to perfect our kicking game and try to make our breaks on a fourth down kick or a punt return. I would like to say also that to perfect your kicking game you must spend time on it in practice. You have to practice to have a perfect center and kicker operation in one and ninetenths (1.9) seconds, good high kicks that stay in the air over four (4) seconds, and perfect coverage. Always demand perfection.

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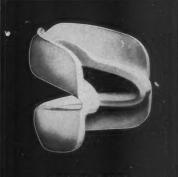
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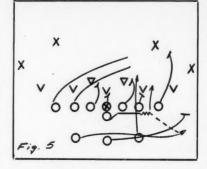
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PLAY-PASSES

(Continued from page 15)

line, he ignores him.) The left halfback runs his regular flare route and attempts to hook the end man in. The QB comes down the line, retreats and rides the fullback the ball for a count and a half, and then wheels out around the block by the left halfback who has now gone beyond him. From this point he will run the ball unless he is forced from the outside, in which case he will throw the ball. All three (or four) receivers are directly in his line of vision. The tackles and the center will again use the drive cross shoulder block. The right guard will use the fill block and the left guard will start with the fill block but will then drift to the weak side and pick off the first man who shows. This is an extremely fine running play in addition to being a difficult pass to cope with (See Figure V and Figure VI).

In Figure V, you will note the standard option play which I shall call 28. In Figure VI, employing nearly the same techniques, you will see the companion pass which is Pass 28. The line blocking is the same as Pass 26, and the backfield action closely resembles it. You will note, however,



that the pitch from the QB to the left half is made a little earlier (and the QB then takes the assignment of the left halfback on Pass 28.) This is again a running play or an optional pass. If forced from the outside, the halfback should give ground, stop, and throw the ball immediately. The fullback blocks the first man outside of the tackle's man and should hook him in.

The blocking rules for the interior of the line on Pass 26 and Pass 28 are necessarily very simple but they are completely sound.

RIGHT TACKLE: Block the 2nd man in (the end man on the line is #1, and

the 2nd man in, in this case, would be the tackle.)

RIGHT GUARD: Block the 3rd man in unless he is over the center; then fill. CENTER: Block the man over you, or left gap. No one there, fill, and drift to the offside.

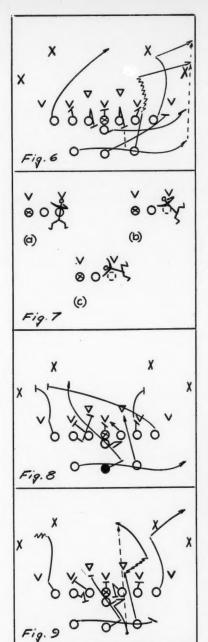
LEFT GUARD: Same rule.

LEFT TACKLE: Block the man over you or the first to the outside.

Before I go into another pass play I should like to explain the drive-cross-shoulder block. Please note Figure VII.

This block employs all of the same techniques that are used at the beginning of the drive block. The blocker must explode on the count, snap the head up, and aim the head for the midsection. He drives off the front foot, the first step coming off of the rear foot. He carries the outside elbow high and slides his head to the inside driving with his outside shoulder. With his head up, eyes open, and back arched he continues to drive with the contact being sustained by his head and outside shoulder. The shoulders must remain square to the ground, as he continues driving. As the defender gives ground he should ground both hands and continue driving at the same angle maintaining constant pressure. He has swung his body so that it is parallel to





the line of scrimmage, driving his opponent towards the middle congestion. I have assumed in this particular block that we are talking of a guard or tackle and that his opponent was directly over him. Should the opponent be outside of the lineman or take an outside charge, then the swing of the body would be in the opposite direction. The opponent's charge or position will tell the offensive blocker which direction he must block. It is as if the offensive blocker had a short rope fastened to the front of his helmet and fastened by the other end to the defensive line-

man's belt buckle. In that manner any move that the defensive man makes will automatically turn the offensive blocker in the proper direction.

The last of the play passes I shall discuss is shown in Figure IX. Figure VIII shows "Counter 21" and Figure IX shows "Counter Pass 21."

The reason that it is called "counter" is to show your backs that they actually run counter to the hole (all except the fullback who is the ball carrier). The hole is an odd number (21) even though the backfield runs an even pattern. On the running play, the left end blocks the end for 2 counts and then continues for the corner man. On the pass he blocks the end again but then hooks at 7 yards in front of the halfback on his side. We would like to keep this halfback at home. The right end on the running play comes across for the safety man (in this case there is no safety man so he continues for the far halfback). On the pass, he starts hard on the same course but breaks for the flag after approximately 6 yards. On the running play, the right halfback drives hard into the close linebacker on his side. On the pass, he runs the same course but slides to the outside under control and breaks down the middle. On the running play the quarterback actually gives an empty hand to the halfback, pivots, and makes the exchange to the fullback in the line of scrimmage. On the pass he merely fakes to the halfback but gives the fullback an empty hand and watches him crash into the line as if he were watching the play. He then saunters back and sets up the pass, slowly and under control. The rest of the blocking on the line is as shown with the left tackle starting back to his inside (as on the run), but planting with his right foot and falling to the outside for the end (who has been held up momentarily by our offensive left end). He must stay low at all times to simulate the running play.

You will note that in all of the diagrams I have used a tight 5-4-2 defense. The reason for this is the wide spread use of this defense against the split T. The running plays used are rather basic with most split T teams and there is nothing profound or secret about their conception. These line blocking techniques have proved very valuable to us in the past when we were not using any of the split T attack. However, they seem to tie in better with this type of offense than they did with the regular T. I have also noted that several major single wing teams in the country employ the same blocking techniques on their play passes. I hope that some little item may be of interest and use to you.



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ATHLETICS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(Continued from page 22)

a boy and girl physical education major student. Over 90 faculty children enrolled for the class, (boys and girls). ranging in ages from eight to 16 years. A more pleasing sight I have not witnessed in a long time. I now, more than ever, feel strongly that what criticism we get against physical education and its ineffectiveness is solely due to our own lack of performance in really providing physical education, that all can see and those that participate feel and understand. Practically all physical educators know that a lot of our work is looked upon as fruitless, wasteful and expensive.

"Dr. A. E. Essliger, Dean, School of Physical Education at the University of Oregon, indicated concern over trends in Oregon in which the legislature eliminated the requirement of physical education from the public cebes schools.

Dr. Essinger feels that our job in public relations is falling down because many people are not convinced that physical education is worth the cost . . .

He indicated that the public will support physical education at its best. A national study was quoted which showed that physical education teachers are about 25 per cent effective. This is due to inadequate programs, poor teaching, and just plain 'lack of effort'."

1 Dr. A. E. Esslinger, "Dr. Esslinger Shows Concern on Physical Education in Oregon," Washington A.H.P.E.R. Volume XIII (Jan-uary, 1956), p.2.

In many situations this may be a justifiable appraisal. Another alarming thing to me is that with all the masters' and doctors' degrees that we turn out in physical education, our programs are not moving forward as they should. In a Report to the Profession, Clifford Lee Brownell had this to

"We are failing our youth if we do not provide them with opportunities for gaining the minimum physical and recreational skills needed for effective living.

More than 50% of our youth in high schools have no physical education. Of the remainder, many are provided with inadequate, unbalanced programs. Facilities and skilled leadership for programs of physical education for girls are even more deficient."²

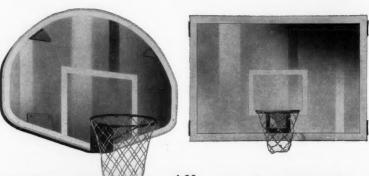
However, I do know that where full, complete and satisfying programs of physical activity are conducted, such attitudes never exist.

Are we writing and talking too much about our program? Shouldn't we show them our work? More and more "Swedish exhibits," but by Americans would be the answer.

In this relation, I call your attention to the programs of physical education and athletics in Parkersburg High School, Parkersburg, West Virginia. Parkersburg is a thriving city located on the Ohio River. It is as fine a community as you'll find anywhere

² Dr. Clifford Lee Brownell, "Report to the Profession," Report given at the Opening Ses-sion of the 58th Convention of A.A.H.P.E.R., Statler Hotel, New York, April 19, 1954.

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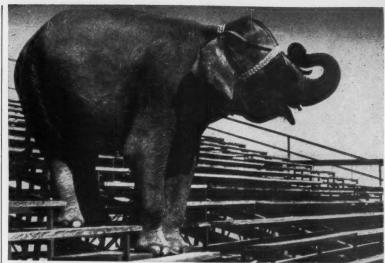
in America. They have good schools, fine churches, thriving industries, good homes and citizens. Parkersburgh High School enrolls some 3,500 students. They have an outstanding faculty and facilities through which they operate a good all around school program. For years Parkersburg High School has had an outstanding athletic program and a nationally known band. They have a beautiful football stadium which seats approximately 18,000. Annually under the direction of a most capable coaching staff, they field football teams that have the respect of the whole state. Numerous games have been won despite the terrific schedule that is played. A few years ago the community constructed one of the finest athletic and physical education buildings in the state. To go with this excellent gymnasium they have produced an outstanding physical education program for boys and girls, composed of all the physical activities and intramurals that make for good physical education. Their staff is well trained, capable and possesses the necessary enthusiasm for success. Along with physical education they have an outstanding varsity basketball program.

Does it seem unusual that a school that has been known more for its athletic programs particularly football should also produce an outstanding physical education program? I don't believe so. This program in which 3,500 students participate and which is climaxed annually by a gigantic physical education carnival which I've had the good fortune to witness, is further testimony to the fact that the public will buy what it can see and understand.

If you recall, I spoke of the outstanding turnout at West Virginia University for the national Swedish gymnastic group. Well, I saw an equal turnout at Parkersburg High School last Spring where over 6,000 patrons of the school in two nights paid admission to see a wonderful exhibition of physical, physical, physical, physical education.

What exists at Parkersburg High School can be repeated in each and all elementary and high schools. The solution is simple. Men and women physical education teachers must be selected and trained to have a never ending enthusiasm for their work and a terrific interest in the physical and the overall welfare of youngsters in their charge.

In a more personal reference, I want to go back to my own situation in Fairmont, West Virginia, which was and still is an outstanding city, where I started out as a teacher back in 1929 in the Barnes Elementary and Junior High Schools. We had a physical edu-(Continued on page 38)



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ATHLETICS AND P.T.

(Continued from page 37) cation plant that had been constructed as an adjunct to the new building. A staff of able teachers headed by an efficient principal, carried on a notable school program. A program of physical education in this new school was attempted. We had the problem of interpreting and selling physical education to the youngsters and to their parents. This was accomplished through program participation for the children and giving the parents an opportunity to see what their children were doing. We were also faced with the problem of financial assistance for equipment and sundry needs.

Annual exhibits of physical education were held in which every youngster participated from the kindergarten up through the ninth grade (approximately 600), in order to give the community and the Board of Education an understanding of our work. Believe it or not, there wasn't room for all of the patrons that wanted to see the performance. Figuratively, they were hanging from the windows. To get the Superintendent of Schools, the Board Members and influential citizens to attend the performance, excuses were created, because we knew they had to see to understand physical education. As a result of this approach we were able, because of understanding through performance, to get the Board to render essential financial assistance.

In our constant effort to sell physical education, we struck upon the idea of the home economics department and physical education staff inviting the Rotary Club to our School for its weekly luncheon meeting. The Home Ec Department very efficiently provided the customary noon meal for the Rotarians in the large and beautiful kindergarten room which had been converted for this purpose.

After the luncheon and the business session which followed, the Rotarians retired to the combination auditorium and gymnasium where the physical education department put on an instructive and entertaining exhibit of physical education as it was being conducted in the school. The program was complimented highly, and a better interpretation of physical education was

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had by all present. This was a sort of a Mohomet and the mountain approach, which paid off.

ATHLETICS AND NEW GYMS

As a result of the rapid development of public interest in athletics in the high schools of West Virginia many new gymnasiums have been erected throughout the state, not for programs of physical education but basically for athletic teams. This is so, because athletic coaches have been alert and smart enough to glamorize and create public appeal for their programs. The public understands athletics because they see athletics. The public does not understand physical education because they seldom see it in actual performance. Many physical educators love to preach about it, but seldom practice what they preach. The public fails to understand physical education through their own youngsters that are attending schools because few programs are provided and many that are, are so poorly done that the students themselves become dissatisfied and develop an aversion to physical education.

At West Virginia University we have a very good physical education plant, and program, but without the cooperation and assistance of athletics, they would have been altogether impossible. This close relationship with athletics has given us a Field House which houses the total men's program. It contains seven basketball courts or gyms and many other essential facilities. Athletics made possible for us nine hard surfaced tennis courts, 35 acres of outdoor play area for horseshoes, softball, baseball, touch football, soccer, etc. Our alliance with athletics has profited us much here at West Virginia and I am sure the same can be said elsewhere, so why shouldn't we awaken physical education, and avail ourselves of the opportunities that a harmonious relationship with athletics can

make possible. Our teachers must be prepared with an everlasting enthusiasm for physical education and athletics and given imagination to meet any situation regardless of equipment and facilities or the lack of them. Also, physical educators should not be discouraged by student or community apathy toward physical education and athletics, but should dedicate themselves to face squarely all conditions and vow to make them better. Physical educators should not be judged by the degrees they hold, but rather in terms of programs that result in the total development of the individual through leadership and physical activity. It is through this medium that degrees and certificates have meaning. Finally, a more cooperative attitude towards athletics by the physical educators will pay off many times.

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FRANK MOCK

Grainger High School, Kinston, North Carolina

Frank Mock went to Kinston with the idea of coaching one year. He liked Kinston and he liked coaching and as result he is now starting his 22nd year as coach at Grainger High School, Kinston, North Carolina. Mock's decision to make coaching his career has brought many laurels to Kinston. His baseball teams have won two state championships. His football teams have won five titles in the tough Northeastern Conference, and were co-champions twice, and eight conference baseball crowns have been won during his tenure.

Last season his football team won the state grid title.

Mock attended Davidson College where he lettered in three major sports. Besides his coaching duties, he serves as athletic director at Grainger. He was president of the North Carolina High School Coaches Association in 1958, and coached the Shrine Bowl squad in 1950. In 1949, he was named Eastern Coach of the Year in North Carolina. Mock is a solid citizen of the community. He is a Rotarian, having served as president. He is also a Mason and a member of Queen Street Methodist Church, where he serves on the board of stewards and teaches a Sunday School class.

We like his philosophy. He says, "We try to stress the importance of team work in everything here. We try to integrate the athletic program with the school program. We don't try to over emphasize athletics. We think we have a fine music department, an excellent band, and the best in cheerleaders. We like for our athletes to take part in everything. Some are in the glee club. Some are in the band.

"In athletics, we try to stress some sacrifice. A boy must give all he has,



Frank Mock

get wet all over, to be successful in anything.".

As a mark of appreciation, the school board named the new gymnasium the Frank L. Mock Physical Education Building.

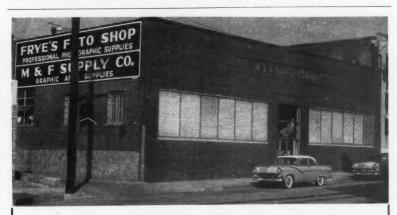
Too bad there are not enough Mocks to go around!

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Traveling Round the ATLANTIC COAST and SOUTHERN CONFERENCES

with JACK HORNER The Durham Herald

The 1956 football outlook in the Atlantic Coast Conference is a rosy one. Ditto the 10-member Southern Conference. With no less than five of the eight schools coming up with new head coaches in the four-year-old Atlantic Coast Conference, you can expect plenty of gridiron fireworks during the coming season.

While the ACC experienced a wholesale change-over of head coaches, the Southern Conference didn't have a single change for the first time in memory.

All-powerful Maryland and alwaystough Duke rank as co-favorites in the ACC. One of them is almost sure to wind up in the Orange Bowl opposite the Big Seven Conference representative. Since the Miami pact was signed three years ago, Maryland has gone twice and Duke once. In fact, neither Maryland nor Duke has suffered a defeat within the conference since it was formed.

Maryland was tied by Wake Forest two years ago, while Duke has an unblemished record against conference competition. Tommy Mont, 33-year-old former Terrapin star, inherited a wealth of material at Maryland when he succeeded Jim Tatum, who moved to North Carolina to rebuild his alma mater's football fences.

Duke faces a gigantic rebuilding job on its line. Coach Bill Murray has only Capt. Buddy Bass, a hometown boy at end, and Sid Deloatch, veteran tackle, as holdover starters from last year's Blue Devil aggregation which lost only to Georgia Tech and Pittsburgh and was tied by Navy.

With Mont succeeding Tatum at Maryland and Tatum replacing George Barclay at North Carolina, the three other changes saw Warren Giese, a Tatum assistant at Maryland, switching to South Carolina, Wake Forest luring Paul Amen away from Earl Blaik at Army and University of Virginia plucking Ben Martin from Eddie Erdelatz' staff at Navy.

GIESE succeeded Rex Enright, who moved into the athletic directorship at

South Carolina; Tom Rogers, Amen's predecessor at Wake Forest, has gone into the real estate business at Durham, N. C.; Ned McDonald, who was ousted at Virginia, has opened a sporting goods store at Charlottesville, Va.; and George Barclay, who was at North Carolina, purchased a service station at Chapel Hill, N. C.

While Maryland and Duke are the co-favorites, Clemson, which enjoyed a 7-3 record last year, and North Carolina, rebuilding under Tatum, are the outside threats. Frank Howard, dean of ACC head coaches, has built his 1956 squad around 24 returning lettermen. Joel Wells, a terrific halfback, sparks his offense.

Although North Carolina won only three of 10 games a year ago, there's talk of Tatum doing better than .500 against the same 10 opponents the Tar Heels met last season. Tackle Stewart Pell and halfback Eddie Sutton are standout performers.

N. C. STATE could be heard from this fall. Coach Earle Edwards, entering his third year as boss of the Wolfpack, has a talented pack of ball carriers. If his line develops, look out for the Wolfpack. Halfback Dick Christy is one of the South's finest runners.

The problem at South Carolina, Wake Forest and Virginia is one of manpower. The new head coaches are rebuilding with an eye on the future. They lack depth more than anything else and as soon as they develop stronger benches you'll see them climb among the conference leaders.

West Virginia and Virginia Tech will be hard to stop in the Southern Conference. George Washington and The Citadel are top challengers. Richmond, Davidson and William & Mary promise to have very exciting ball clubs.

Since Virginia Tech plays only three conference opponents, West Virginia is favored to walk off with the top prize. Coach Pappy Lewis' Mountaineers are down for five conference games and they should breeze through them without any trouble.

Like Maryland and Duke in the ACC, West Virginia and Virginia don't

face each other. Maryland and Duke play in 1957, but there's no future game between West Virginia and Virginia Tech.

West Virginia suffered heavy graduation losses. Coach Lewis has an ample manpower supply to draw from and he's expected to find capable replacements for quarterback Freddy Wyant, halfback Bobby Moss, fullback Joe Marconi and tackles Bruce Bosley and Sam Huff, all departees.

Virginia Tech has 18 returning lettermen to form the nucleus, and Coach Frank Moseley should not lack for experience. Several outstanding sophomores are itching for action.

George Washington will be as good as last year when the Colonials wound up winning five and losing four games. Coach Eugene (Bo) Sherman counted 14 lettermen when fall drills started.

Coach John E. Sauer hopes to better last year's record of 5-4 at Citadel, which enjoyed its first winning football season in 15 years. With freshmen eligible for the varsity, Citadel has been getting its share of talent and there's plenty of optimism on the Charleston campus.

University of Richmond lost threefourths of its backfield and all starting ends and tackles. Still, Coach Ed Merrick claims: "We should have our fourth consecutive winning campaign." The Spiders lost only three of nine games in 1955.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE is sure to carry a sting. The Wildcats have an aerial circus headed by pass-minded Dick Belton and Dyke Little, crack split T quarterbacks, and five of last year's top six receivers.

With 31 of last year's squad of 48 being freshmen and sophomores, William and Mary is sure to have more experience this trip to the post. Furman has 18 lettermen, giving Coach Homer Hobbs reason to cheer, while Washington and Lee will r field its second varsity squad since the school launched a de-emphasized football program.



Roving the Midwest BIG TEN

CONFERENCE



By BOB RUSSELL Chicago Daily News

Success can be a strange thing for a young football coach.

Take the case of Ara Parseghian, the former Cleveland Browns halfback.

A year ago the 33-year-old Parseghian coached "middle-sized" Miami University to a 9-0 record. A year ago, "big" Northwestern University wento 0-8-1, for its first winless season since 1886.

So, this season the young all-winning coach is rebuilding the all but all-losing team.

Ara came to Northwestern in the sweeping changeover that started when Dr. J. Roscoe Miller, the university president, hired Stu Holcomb, the Purdue football coach, as Wildcat athletic director.

There may be no miracles at Northwestern this fall. It takes time to build, so Parseghian has set his own time-

"Most of the boys who'll start for us this fall will be those who were second-stringers or lower a year ago," explains Ara. "We have, at the most, seven sophomores who'll play a reasonable amount.

"A team should have a minimum of 12 good new boys coming up every year. That's what we intend to have, in time.

"If we can have 12 good sophomores next fall and the same number in 1958, we'll be ready to give anybody a game any Saturday. We're going to have them."

However, Parseghian doesn't intend to let the Wildcats roll over and play dead this season.

"I'll tell you the kind of team we're going to be this year," he warns. "We're going to surprise someone. I don't know where or when or even how, but we're going to win some games.

"The day I'm waiting for is the day when we can beat one of the big ones, like Ohio State or Michigan. That will be the day."

Parseghian is a young man who'll bear watching. His Miami teams won 39 games, lost only six and tied one in five years.

At Northwestern, they're certain he has the "magic" Miami touch that marks Holcomb, Sid Gillman of the Los Angeles Rams, George Blackburn of Cincinnati and Woody Hayes.

All four coached at the "middlesized" university in Oxford, Ohio, before moving on to other posts.

When Holcomb came to Northwestern as athletic director, he brought along the Midwest's No. 1 high-school quarterback, Stu "Chip" Holcomb.

Neither Stu Sr. nor Stu Jr. were sold on the idea of a father-and-son coachand-quarterback combination. But Northwestern solves the problem by hiring the elder Holcomb as athletic director.

Chip immediately announced that he'd cast his lot with the Wildcats. He could be the No. 1 Northwestern guarterback a year from now. Both Dale Pienta and Jack Ellis, who rank 1-2 this fall, are seniors.

Oddly enough, Chip will be coached as a Northwestern freshman by his dad's most famous quarterback, Dale Samuels.

Samuels, a Chicago boy who still holds some Purdue passing records, joined the Wildcat staff this fall, after years as an assistant to Don Faurot at Missouri.

It was Dale, then a sophomore starting his second college game, who quarterbacked the Boilermakers to the 28-14 win over Notre Dame in 1950 that snapped the longest Irish undefeated streak in modern times.

Big, sprawling Dyche Stadium, where he now taught the new Wildcats, was the scene of another of Samuels' greatest days. It was there in 1951 that he passed the Boilermakers to a 35-14 win over Northwestern.

Another new Northwestern coach is Alex Agase, the former Illinois All-American and brother of Lou Agase, the Michigan State line coach.

However, the Agase brothers won't renew their family rivalry in the immediate future. Michigan State and Northwestern aren't scheduled to play one another in football the next five vears.

Not so, with two other famous brothers, the Murphy twins, Bill and Chet.

Bill led Michigan to the Big Ten tennis championship last spring. But he didn't have to contend with brother Chet. It will be different from now on.

Chet is the new tennis coach at Minnesota, succeeding Phil Brain, who retired in June.

Chet won the Illinois State and Chicago tennis titles in 1938 and 1939. He and Bill joined forces to win the doubles championship in both tourna-

Take it from the Big Ten's two top coaches of last season, success means a lot of travel.

Hugh D. "Duffy" Daugherty, who (Continued on page 42)

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MID-WEST

(Continued from page 41)

was named football "coach-of-theyear" after he led Michigan State to a 17-14 Rose Bowl victory over UCLA, made 12 clinic appearances during the summer.

In addition, Duffy and four of his assistants made a tour of West Germany and other European points under the auspices of the U. S. State Department.

Almost as busy was Frank "Bucky" O'Connor, who coached Iowa to its second straight Big Ten championship and to the runnerup spot in the National Collegiate tournament.

Bucky taught basketball tactics at eight clinics and coaching schools during the off-season. He was recently named president of the National Collegiate Golf Coaches Association for 1956-57.

INDIANA will have five undergraduates and alumni on U. S. Olympic teams this year.

Two Hoosiers are on the track squad, Greg Bell, a junior from Terre Haute, as a board jumper and Milt Campbell, now in the Navy, in the decathlon. Dick "Sonny" Tanabe and Bill Woolsey are swimming team members.

The latest addition to the U.S. Olympic forces is Lt. Verle Wright, Jr., of Fort Wayne. He's one of two men who'll represent America in the 50-meter small-bore rifle event.

The Illini are counting heavily on a two-sports Illinois All-State star, Hiles Stout, a 6-ft. 4-in. 201-pound Peoria product. A top hand in basketball last winter, Stout aims to be the No. 1 Illini quarterback.

After two years as an understudy to Em Lindbeck, the big All-Stater should be ready for the big test. He worked on his own throughout the summer to improve his ball handling and footwork.

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Texas Round-up

By JIM LAWSON

Dallas Times Herald

SOUTHWESTERN CONFERENCES



THE 1956 SEASON may mark the return of the tag "the nation's most passhappy league" to the Southwest Conference. Until only a few years ago, the SWC utilized the forward pass as did no other section. Such stars at the art of spiraling a football as Sammy Baugh, Davey O'Brien and Bobby Layne electrified thousands with their clothesline shots.

Emphasis has been placed on ball control and the short gainer for the past few seasons, with most offenses hooked up to the split-T.

This appears to be the year for the big splash back to the old time formula of pass, pass, pass and kick.

Six of the Southwest Conference teams boast exceptional passers, with Texas A&M the only eleven whose passing could be called only average. And Coach Bear Bryant's talent-loaded Cadet machine is likely to hit the airways more often than last year when the Aggies came within an eyelash of grabbing the championship.

Texas' Longhorns appear to be most ably manned for an all-out airway assault. Quarterback Joe Clements led the nation for a time in passing last year - as a sophomore. And he could play second fiddle this fall to a star from last year's frosh team, Vinc Matthews.

Coach Ed Price is going this year with a multiple offense, too, using some wingback and spread plays to augment his T attack. And Longhorn Halfback Walter Fondren is a passing threat as well as a top-flight runner. He can hit well with the running pass, particularly in the clutch, a' la Doak

BAYLOR'S PASSING could spoil the victory aspirations of some higher ranked teams. If Coach Sam Boyd can have Doyle Traylor available for a full season, it could mean the difference between an average and an excellent season. Leg and collarbone fractures have hit him the last two seasons.

Traylor isn't a shoo-in for the Bear quarterback job, however, even if he's in good physical condition. Bobby

Jones is an able field general and his passing capabilities only slightly behind those of Traylor.

Texas Christian, last year's champ and this year's favorite, is in an excellent spot to leave many a broken heart along the gridiron trail by use of the forward pass. The Frogs still have All-America Halfback Jim Swink and a host of other fine runners to keep the defense extremely honest. And against defenses centering on Swink's slants the Frogs' Chuck Curtis could turn in many a field day with his overhead shots.

Until the Miami game last year Curtis had used the pass sparingly. But for the latter part of the campaign Curtis' passing struck fear in the hearts of all Frog foes.

ARKANSAS' ONLY RETURNEE from last year's No. 1 back field unit is none other than George Walker, a passer of promise. And all of the Razorbacks' reserve quarterbacks are adequate chunkers.

Southern Methodist and Rice, figured to be going along just for the ride this year, could turn out to be the league's passing-est teams just for that reason. In past years, SMU passed its way over such favored foes as Notre Dame and Ohio State, so the Mustangs know it can be done.

The Mustangs and Owls won't be firing blanks, either, when they pull their sniping acts.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are happy to introduce Jim Lawson, who replaces Stan Lambert as our southwest columnist. Stan will now serve as our Special Correspondent. Jim was an all around athlete in high school, majoring in journalism at North Texas State and has been on the sports staff of the Dallas Times Herald for five and one-half years.

King Hill was one of the few bright spots in Rice's dismal 1955 campaign, when the Owls were picked to win the SWC title but failed to score a victory in league play. Hill was only a sophomore, but he finally took over the quarterbacking and gave promise of being a passer de luxe.

SMU Coach Woody Woodard says flatly that the Mustangs will pass more this year, although they had some good passing games last year with John Roach pitching.

Charlie Arnold, who as a soph saw little duty behind Roach, is pegged as a possible passing phenom. He's quicker than Roach, spots his receivers more promptly and can pass anyone's accuracy test. Larry Click, who guided last year's unbeaten frosh team, is rated only a fair passer but is expected to push Arnold for the No. 1 post.

It looks like another SWC campaign will Swink and sway, the TCU way, with the Aggies trying to plow the Frogs under. But the favorites had better batten down the hatches. The Southwestern skies may be filled with footballs!





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Coastal Cuff-Notes

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCES



By CLIVE L. GRAFTON

KICKOFF TIME will arrive on the Pacific Coast with some notable absences: (1) Harvey Knox, and (2) half a season full of PCC seniors from UCLA and USC. It is hard to say which one will hurt gate receipts more but odds for this season say that the NFL's Los Angeles Rams and San Francisco '49ers will hurt collegiate ball worse than ever on the Coast. Experts are pointing out that the 82,788 that attended the Rams first major exhibition game with the Washington Redskins and the 40.175 that saw the Browns-Ram game the following weekend, all in August . . . might point the way to lesser crowds for the big Saturday games, at least in Southern California.

Of course, the big gate for small colleges on the Coast has long since passed, although in many cases presenting a better spectacle than provided by their big cousins in the PCC. It has been evident over the past few years that the pros have been steadily improving in the pay customer.

* *

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WHILE ON THE SUBJECT of the pros, the Los Angeles Rams are exhibiting a new experiment during their exhibi tion games that might be well worth adopting at all levels of the game. The experiment consists of an extension of the uprights at each end of the field, eight feet higher than the present regulation height. The theory is that field goals and conversions can be pretty rough to call sometimes, especially in pro ranks where it has become a popular way to score. In the first game it was tried it payed off. One of Vic Jankowicz's field goal attempts was just slightly wide of the mark, and on what could have been a very close call, turned out to be an obvious miss and no controversy.

TURNING AWAY FROM FOOTBALL to the coming Olympics, Bert Nelson, publisher of the cinderpath bible, Track and Field News, is worrying about Olympic team members from the US being idle for so long . . . of course nothing can be proven on this until everyone gets together at Melbourne,

but the fact that every other major track power is engaging in full competition might be an indication for someone to begin worrying . . . some foreign marks look petty good, but there seems to be little doubt of a major victory for the US in November.

The Associated Press carried an interesting feature on the coaches this month, ranking the nation's top college football coaches. Wilkinson took top honors and it was interesting to note that the Coast was only able to break in at the 10th spot . . . Number 10: SC's Jess Hill (37-15-1 in five years). Hill beat out his cross-town rival. UCLA's Red Sanders by .005 in the percentage points, but Red's record included some not overly productive years at Vanderbilt. Dartmouth's youthful Bob Blackman, one time Trojan and former mentor at Pasadena City College, boasted the number eight spot. For those interested here is a look at the AP Top Ten:

- 1. Bud Wilkinson, Oklahoma
- 2. Jim Tatum, North Carolina
- 3. Earl Blaik, Army
- 4. Bobby Dodd, Georgia Tech
- 5. Billy Murray, Duke
- 6. Woody Hayes, Ohio State
- 7. Bob Vaught, Mississippi
- 8. Bob Blackman, Dartmouth
- 9. Warren Woodson, Arizona
- 10. Jess Hill, USC

A COLD WAR seems set for this coming season in junior college ranks. With a national junior college football game set for Los Angeles' Memorial Coliseum (capacity: 105,000) in the later part of November of this coming season, California jaysees have been told they can't compete by the institution's ruling committee. Reasons: Some say that it will play heck with the 10year old Junior Rose Bowl game staged in Pasadena's famed oval in the second weekend in December, but best indications are that it is just a continuation of a long standing feud between the National Junior College Athletic Association, co-sponsor of the newest bowl game (other sponsor: California's

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here's a new man in our lineup from the Pacific Coast, Clive L. Grafton. Clive graduated from Compton College in 1950. He served with the United States Air Force during the Korean War. He is now Assistant Athletic Director at Compton College and Director of the Tartar News Bureau.

Grafton is one of the top authorities on junior college sports. His History and Survey of Junior College Football Rating Systems is hailed as one of the best studies ever made in the J. C. field.

very active Kiwanis Clubs, who are planning a sizeable increase in charity funds because of the game) and California's, often conservative, State Athletic Committee.

The game's backers claim that there is room enough for two big games in the same geographical area. The Junior Rose Bowl game, many times under attack by a somewhat arbitrary type of selection used to pick teams, feels that their very life is at stake. An official poll of junior college people are in favor of a move to participate in the new game . . . but the next move appears to be up to the State Committee. The whole problem will probably be aired more openly comes November.

QUOTABLE QUOTES . . . NFL Commissioner Bert Bell: ". . . colleges must start working together. They must develop a positive rather than a negative outlook. I am deeply concerned over the condition of college football."

On the inevitable subject of Avery Brundage: The puritan gestures put forth by the grand old representative of US amateurism received nearly 100% disapproval of his "pledge" on the Coast. Paul Zimmerman, Los Angeles Times Sports Editor, calls it . . . "making a Mt. Everest out of a sand dune."

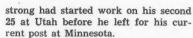
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Roamin' the Rockies **MOUNTAIN STATES** CONFERENCES

By DURRELL "QUIG" NIELSEN



With all the talk about coaches it was disappointing to learn that Frank Brickey of Utah has given up the coaching profession to enter private business. Brickey has left an idelible imprint on athletes who have gone through Utah the past few years. He has been most helpful in football and has served as Jack Gardner's chief assistant in basketball. Frank handled the frosh cagers and turned in a fine job of getting the boys and keeping them happy.

Utah has added LaDel Anderson, former scrappy Utah Aggie basketeer, to its coaching ranks. Anderson has been playing the past few years with a Denver semi-pro club and has gained some invaluable experience. He should make a fine addition to the Gardner

RED JACOBY, Wyoming athletic director, has made a few changes in the athletic staff at Laramie. A new trainer, Larry Klaus, has replaced the veteran Fred Peterson, who had been with the Cowboys eight years. Klaus was assistant trainer at University of Iowa. John Townsend, who has served as frosh coach for the past two years, now takes over as assistant line coach with the varsity and Burnie Miller, Townsend's former assistant, has been moved up to yearling coach.



SKYLINE PUBLICISTS are bending every effort to have things run smoothly during the coming grid season. At their August meeting in Salt Lake City, plans were made for an interchange of information, pictures, cuts, mats, and all data which would pertain to any member institution. The publicists are an enthusiastic group and are to be congratulated for their work in helping to boost the conference as well as their own teams. J. R. Allred of Colorado A&M organized and conducted the meetings.

COACH PHIL DICKENS of the Wyoming Cowboys has really got the summer complaint. And it's surely understandable. Before the training camp even opens he has lost three of his top stars via summer occupational hazards. The three affected were Ova Stapleton, team captain and top fullback; Joe O'Brien, leading wing-back candidate; and Hank Marshall, an end.

Already it looks as if the Denver-Wyoming game slated for Laramie on Sept. 29 will be a complete sellout. Reports from Bud Daniel, Cowboy ticket manager, indicate a terrific interest in the game because of the Turkey day fracas of last year and the ensuing rhubarb.

Bob Blackman of Dartmouth and Bill Strannigan of Iowa State put on a fine clinic for the Utah High School Coaches late in August.

THE SKYLINE FOOTBALL LEAGUE is getting tougher each year, and any team is capable of whipping any other league team on a given Saturday. That was the opinion expressed by the eight grid directors in their pre-training camp meeting. All seem to feel that the mountain states brand of football is improving and although, perhaps, not on a par with a few of the larger leagues in the nation, football in the Rockies is on the improve. The coaches feel that the 1956 season will bring out a hot race with Utah, Denver and Wyoming fighting for the top honors with Utah State and Colorado A&M having an outside chance of slipping in among the top three.

UTAH was choice of the coaches to win the league title with even happy Jack Curtice, Ute coach, picking his team to win the crown. Picked to finish in second place was Wyoming with Denver, third. Last year Wyoming was the coaches' choice to win the bunting, but Colorado A&M swept through to their first title in years.

THREE FINE GENTLEMEN joined the ranks of the head coaches last spring and now the frid fans are anxiously awaiting the start of the '56 chase to see what these new faces will produce. New Mexico is introducing to league play young and scholarly Dick Clausen while Brigham Young University is presenting to the conference the hard-working and affable Harold Kepp. At Colorado A&M bright and personable Don (Tuffy) Mullison will be making his debut. Sophomore coaches this year are Ev Faunce of Utah State who came through with a pretty fair season in his first year out, and Jerry Williams of Montana, who has served notice that perhaps Montana won't win too many games but they won't be pushed around too much. The veteran coach in the Skyline is Utah's Jack Curtice who has been at the Salt Lake City school since 1950. This is quite notable inasmuch as the Skyline has long been branded as the league where coaching tenure was as long as the coach wanted. Dick Romney and Harry Hughes served well over 30 years at Utah State and Colorado A&M, respectively, and Ike Arm-

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From the Hub of the Nation

MISSOURI VALLEY & * BIG 7 CONFERENCES

By JOHN R. THOMSON

Kansas City Kansan

FAR-FLUNG MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE took steps toward strengthening its athletic lineup by including North Texas State and Cincinnati in its family while, privately, members wished St. Louis and Bradley would include the fall sport in their programs.

As now constituted, the Missouri Valley league takes in St. Louis, Houston, Tulsa, Oklahoma A. & M., Drake, Detroit, Tulsa, Bradley, Cincinnati and North Texas. Cincinnati and North Texas will start competition in the 1957 spring sports and will work into the other sports as quickly as schedules permit.

"We don't expect, however," Art Eilers, conference commissioner said, "the new members to get into the football schedules until 1958 or 1959."

The loop now encompasses the states of Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois and Ohio! Michigan, however, will be missing after the current season for Detroit is withdrawing.

The league, angling for a post-season bowl tieup, figures that Cincinnati with its 30,000-seat stadium and North Texas with 21,000 seating capacity, will not only fatten the coffers but increase prestige.

NORTH Texas has a particularly strong golf program with its four straight NCAA titles, only to lose to Houston last year, another member of the Valley. Cincinnati is famous for its tennis program. Two of the illustrious graduates are Davis cuppers Tony Trabert and Bill Talbert.

The rumor that Memphis State would apply for admission proved groundless.

SPINNING OUR SPOKES: Oklahoma has been voted unanimously the Big Seven football championship and a wide-open fight for second place (and the trip to the Orange Bowl) is anticipated . . . Here's a darkhorse pick: Kansas . . . Vince DeFranseea walked off with first place in a recent "oratorical" contest. The occasion was the first Big Seven football luncheon in Kansas City at which six of the seven mentors and Ray Jenkins, representing Colorado, spoke. The Iowa State mentor, leading off, made it tough on the other six, including Bud Wilkinson but the Sooner magician almost had his audience believing Oklahoma would have trouble this year . . . Wichita U. is slowly but surely moving to its place in the sun . . . State support should be forthcoming within three years . . . Gerald Barker, former radio executive, is a full time public relations man for Washburn Municipal University, Topeka . . . Speaking of Wichita, the Shockers have a gimmick for opening game that could be copied. All the barbers in the area are guests of the school. In turn the barbers are encouraged to buy the Shocker brochure and include it in the reading material in the shops . . . When the press and TV men swarmed down on the gridders August 31, they participated in a 2hour disc jockey show direct from the field . . . Detroit is deserting the arcs this year . . . Since 1920's, the Titans have been almost exclusively a night attraction . . . Herman Wilson has been appointed aide to Ward Haylett, Kansas State track coach . . . NCAA basketball finals will return this march to Kansas City . . . And the Missouri Valley conference expects to soon move its headquarters from St. Louis to Kansas City as does the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, now located in

Oklahoma . . . The latter organization closed a highly successful conference at Estes Park during the summer and the campuses thruout the nation will be hearing more the movement, which to our way of thinking, is one of the finest influences the sports program can boast . . . Wilkinson, Sooner coach, is telling one and all the greatsst loss his club suffered was the departure of Pete Elliott, his aide, to the head job at Nebraska . . . Seriously, in player replacement, the Okies must find a new left side of the line, which if you listen to Wilkinson, is going to be quite a task . . . Reports to the contrary, Chuck Mather of Kansas has only thirteen transfers on his grid squad, and only three or four of them will get to play much . . . Mather's three-year contract is up this year and so he has to produce . . . Iowa State has a import from Latvia, he's Andris Poncius, 210-pound tackle . . . "Now the stampede will be on for Latvia next summer," DiFranseca quipped after informing his fellow coaches and gentlemen of the press . . . Iowa State was picked to finish last, but 48 votes (44 players, 4 coaches) didn't agree . . . Back to OU a minute: The Sooners haven't had a serious injury in 3 years and their statistics show that 7 out of 10 plays go to the right . . . At Nebraska the Huskers appear formidable from tackle to tackle but vulnerable on the ends . . . Colorado will desert the single wing in favor of multiple offense this fall, according to Jenkins and the Buffs boast four of the finest ends in the conference . . . Center will be a problem . . . Grady Smith, 3-year letterman, will tutor frosh cagers at St. Louis . . . Detroit spent the first two weeks of practice trying to find experienced tackles . . . Iowa State's biggest loss was Ray Tweeten, who was killed in a traffic accident. He was not only a great football player, a good student but an excellent leader . . . Kansas State, if it finishes second in the Big Seven, will have to do it by winning the first three conference games on the road!

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SECtional Notes-SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE



By TOM SILER
Knoxville News-Sentinel

SHIRLEY MAJORS "grows his own" which could explain why Huntland is becoming famous in Southern football.

Huntland, the high school, has the "winningest" record in Dixie.

Huntland, the town (pop. 258), is becoming a mecca for the Southeastern Conference talent scouts.

There is a definite connection between the two facts; the link is Shirley Majors himself, a slender, easy-going fellow who coaches the Huntland High team. His team has won 62 games, lost five, tied one in his seven years at the helm. Since 1949 the team hasn't lost but one game.

Huntland is a pleasant little community south of Nashville, six miles or so from the Alabama line.

Few folks had ever heard of the settlement — cotton and livestock are the main crops — until football and the Majors family changed things.

Now, college coaches make regular stops in Huntland just in case there's "another Johnny Majors" coming along. Johnny, you know, is the Tennessee tailback adjudged the most valuable back in the SEC last fall.

Johnny, now a senior at Tennessee, starred on his father's teams in 1950-51-52. After John left Joe Majors inherited the starring role and the team went right on winning. Joe is now a sophomore Split-T quarterback at Alabama.

Billy Majors is next in line; now a senior on the Huntland team, Billy is being watched by a dozen schools. He is taller than Johnny. Last season he scored 177 points at the tailback slot for his father. Larry Majors, only a sophomore, plays in the same backfield with Billy.

Bobby Majors is still a few years away from prep stardom. Bobby is only seven. However, I know from first hand observation that this youngster has the most amazing coordination I've ever seen in a boy of that age. He kicks, passes and throws his boy-size football like a long-range comer.

The Majors clan carry their own cheer-leader, too; pretty Shirley Majors, a 14-year-old who, with her mother, has a corner on most of the good looks in a most remarkable family.

You wouldn't be far wrong in calling the Majors clan the All-American family.

A farm boy, Shirley has never been happy doing anything but coaching. He barbers a bit in the off months, raises five-eighths of an acre of tobacco in the summertime to boost the family income. Mrs. Majors is just as industrious. She teaches the fourth grade in the grammar school which is 100 yards or so from the Huntland High football field. She sews for the boys.

"Mother makes my shirts," Johnny told us. "She sends us down to the store to select the material we want; then she makes the shirts."

COACH MAJORS takes this recruiting business in stride.

"Farmer Johnson was the man who 'sold' Johnny on going to Tennessee," he recalled. "I told John to listen to all of them and decide what he wanted to do. Joe had the same freedom of choice. I've found the college fellows mighty nice.

"They knew we're not looking for anything. I want my boys to get a college education and have a chance to play football. That's it. Billy will get a lot of attention. I don't think it will bother him at all. He'll make up his own mind when the time comes. Right

now, we want to win a few ball games for Huntland."

We asked Coach Majors if the sonstar system bred any morale problems

"No, I don't think so. I think the other boys will tell you that I treat my own boys just like I do the others. We work hard in August, then very lightly when we get into the schedule.

"We throw the ball a great deal and try some stuff that would never go in college. But it works for us. No, I don't personally scout rival teams except once in a while. But we watch the newspapers closely and pick up information wherever we can."

Huntland makes a little money out of football. A crowd 1500 is a good one in Huntland. Parents of students drive in from their farms, and partisans drive from Winchester and Fayetteville to see the Majors gang in action.

As they play the family naturally keeps an eye cocked toward the U-T campus. When possible Huntland plays on Thursday night so that the coach and the entire family — except for Joe at Alabama — can drive to Knoxville to see John pass, run and kick for the Volunteers.

Next year the family will be motoring down to Tuscaloosa to encourage Joe. After that, who knows? Billy is next in line for college stardom.





Eyeing the East

EASTERN COLLEGE ATHLETIC CONFERI



By IRVING T. MARSH New York Herald Tribune

There is a new feeling of excitement with regard to football in the East this season. The opening of every football season, of course, brings with it some measure of anticipation. But this fall it's a little more than usual. Perhaps its because the Ivy League will officially begin its round robin schedule. Perhaps it's because Eastern football is on the way up again. Anyway, the boys are looking forward to October and November with great expectancy.

And this is how things look, among the Ivies and the independents, as preseason practice started.

Among the Ivies, that closely-knit group that started the football business back in 1872, the team that has been selected as the most likely first official champion is none other than Yale which, with Columbia, played the first Ivy game of them all.

For the first time this year, the eight members of the fraternity -Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Penn, Princeton and Yale, will engage in a full-fledged round robin, with a trophy at stake for the winner and with all the trappings of a formal league. A good many of the brothers have played all other seven Ivies often before but the new formalization will bring together once again. Penn vs. Yale and Penn vs. Harvard, which haven't met in more than a decade. The supposition is that Eastern football interest will be considerably heightened by the formal alignment and undoubtedly it will.

Anyway, the Yales are as loaded as they have been in recent years. And although Cornell and possibly Princeton, the 1955 champion, may give the Blue a bit of a go of it, it's not likely that this pre-season prognostication will fail. Following this trio, it would seem to be Dartmouth, Penn, Harvard, Columbia and Brown, in that order.

Getting down to details:

There's good reason for the high optimism at New Haven. Only two of thirty-five lettermen have been lost by graduation. The backfield quartet that came up as a sophomore group in 1954, when they helped win a share of the

Ivy crown, is back again as mature seniors. Altogether, nine regulars of 1955 are returning. The only two graduation losses are the two tackles, Phil Tarasovic and Bill Lovejoy. And two understudies, Ken Jones and Bide Thomas, are slated to fill those gaps.

There's plenty more besides, including Dick Winterbauer, a junior who'll spell Dean Loucks at quarterback; Terry McGover a halfback who has been ineligible for two seasons and at least four exceptionally promising sophomores.

For Yale, 1956 seems to be the year. No other team in the league — for that matter no other team in the country — can measure up to Yale in veteran material returning, but Cornell has six starters among thirteen lettermen returning and could be a contender. The Big problem is to adjust Art Boland as quarterback successor to Billy DeGraaf. He's done it before, however. There's good depth in the line at every spot except tackle. The backfield will be fast, possibly the fastest in the league.

PRINCETON will sorely miss Royce Flippin, the boy who came off the bench to bedevil Yale for three years and there won't be much depth anywhere, even though fifteen lettermen are back. Most of them are in the line. It's the backfield that will require most attention.

DARTMOUTH will be a surprise, in this book at least. A passing team a year ago, with Bill Beagle as the passer, the Indians will turn to running for their big offensives in 1956. They will have a good line and a fair backfield. But most important, they seem to have absorbed Bob Blackman's V formation and with the help of some good sophomores from the freshman team that won all four of its games they may go places.

After this quartet, it's anybody's guess. Penn, which hasn't won a game in the two years that Steve Sebo has been there (meanwhile losing eighteen straight), should be able to take at least a couple. There are four holdover regulars and fourteen other lettermen. The freshman team won three of four.

TOP TEN IN THE EAST Major Independents

- 1. Pittsburgh
- 2. Army
- 3. Navy
- Syracuse
- 5. Holy Cross
- 6. Colgate
- 7. Boston College
- 8. Penn State
- 9. Boston U .
- 10. Villanova

Small Colleges

- 1. Lafayette
- 2. Lehigh
- 3. Delaware
- 4. Bucknell
- 5. Trinity
- 6. Brandeis
- 7. Rhode Island
- 8. Connecticut
- 9. Williams
- 10. Hofstra

IVY LEAGUE

- 1. Yale
- 2. Cornell
- 3. Princeton
- 4. Dartmouth
- 5. Penn
- Harvard
 Columbia
- 8. Brown

Sophomores will play an important role.

HARVARD is loaded with seasoned tailbacks for its single wing with variations but with little else. Twelve lettermen are available but the line will need considerable refashioning. Columbia still has Claude Benham, the little passer who was among the top men in the East. It will also have something it didn't have a year ago — a runner of considerable ability in Ed Spraker, injured early in 1955. He's been shifted

Brown has a big job of rebuilding, not only its team but its coaching staff. There isn't a single letterman among the backs, but there are some fine sophomores, notably Jack McTigue. The Bruins, it seems, have a tough road

Among the large college independ-

ents, Pittsburgh, the team that won the Lambert Trophy, emblematic of the Eastern championship in 1955 and which then went on to play in the Sugar Bowl, has been tapped as the eleven most likely to succeed in the battle for the sectional championship of 1956.

That "most likely" could be made even stronger were it not for the fact that the rampant Panthers face a schedule as gruelling and gruesome as anybody has been called on to face in recent years. In their ten games they have such as West Virginia, Syracuse, California, Duke, Minnesota, Notre Dame, Army, Penn State and Miami. Oregon is a "breather."

Still the Pitts have the personnel to cope with it. They have nineteen lettermen returning from the unit that won seven, lost two during regular season and then was knocked off by Georgia Tech on a pass interference penalty in the Sugar Bowl. They will, if expert opinion is any indication, have tremendous ground power plus strong defense. And their passing quarterback, who operates out of the Split T, Corny Salvaterra, isn't too bad at throwing the ball, either.

But any evaluation of Eastern football prospects must consider the service academies, Army and Navy, who from now on in are going to have to be reckoned with nationally. Army should be better than it was last year, when it wound up its season by licking Navy, thereby depriving the Middies of the Lambert Trophy. Navy will not be as good.

The Cadets must find a new quarter-back to replace Don Holleder and they probably will come up with Dave Bourland, with two left handed sophomores ready and willing to spell him. They will have all but one of last year's line and have more depth there. The backfield strength will depend in large measure on how Bob Kyasky has recuperated from the injury that's kept him out most of the previous two years. But there is fine talent even without him.

Navy has suffered heavy line and backfield losses and will have only four starting holdovers. The Middies need a quarterback, too, and Pat Flood is the probable nominee.

The rest of the Eastern independents possibly are not in a class with the top three, but Syracuse, Holy Cross, Colgate, Boston College, Penn State, Boston U. and Villanova should rank among the top ten — and in that order — among the larger independents with Lafayette, Lehigh and Delaware the standouts among the smaller colleges.

SYRACUSE has seventeen lettermen, including Jimmy Brown, its 212-pound halfback, returning for action. The Or-

ange also has a tough schedule, but it will have a line averaging close to 205 pounds. Holy Cross seems to be the best in New England — above New Haven, that is. Billy Smithers, passing quarterback and his trick knee, is the key here. Smithers is a real triple threat.

Colgate has a fine set of backs led by Guy Martin, quarterback, but needs tackles and ends. Boston College has sustained severe losses (only three regulars left from last year), but has a good crop of sophomores. Penn State has lost Lenny Moore, its best runner in history, but will have good size and will be deeper in some spots than it was last fall. Boston U. will count heavily on sophomores — twenty-two up from last year's unbeaten team. And Villanova also had an unbeaten freshman unit as well as having twenty-seven lettermen return.

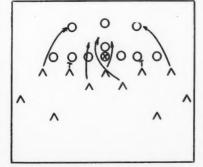
INSIDE LINEBACKING -

(Continued from page 17)

to the inside and the linebacker will fire outside the offensive tackle's shoulder and then play the ball.

Another stunt variation off the 5-4 defense is: tackle shoots in hard inside the offensive tackle. The end shoots in hard inside the offensive end, and the linebacker loops to the outside where the end was and plays the ball.

At times we have a rush defense from the 5-4 to put pressure on the passer in a passing situation. The left linebacker shoots hard to the outside of the offensive guard, and the right linebacker shoots hard to the right of the center, and the middle guard slants over the head of the center, taking center's head with him and then continues to rush the passer. The ends rush hard outside-in to contain the passer. We hope to get one of the three



interior men free to get to the passer. The two tackles hit and hold, looking for the draws and releases.

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of September, 1956.

J. S. SALLEY, JR.

(My commission expires February 5, 1959)



University of Virginia Football Coaching Staff: From left — Ben Martin, Len Eshmont, Ralph Hendrix, E. R. Slaughter, Harrison Nesbit, Joe Palumbo.



Gus K. Tebell, Director of Athletics

(Continued from page 11)

tion dates from 1907, a year after the NCAA was organized.

As for distinguished individual accomplishments in the various fields of intercollegiate activity during the past 69 years of Virginia athletic history, a partial roll call would include the names of John Penton, a great lineman and a three-time football captain in the '90's; James Rector, brilliant Olympic sprinter in 1908; Eppa Rixey, of major league pitching fame for 21 years, start-

ing in 1912; Buck Mayer, who scored 312 points as a four-year backfield star in 1912-13-14-15; James Adolph Leftwich, member of the 1924 Olympic boxing team; Henry Cumming, the scholarly Olympic sprinter of 1928; Bill Thomas and Jim Gillette, two fine allround backs of the '30's; Ray Schmidt, two-time NCAA light heavyweight champion in 1937-38, and Dixon Brooke, NCAA golf champion in 1940; Bill Dudley, John Papit, Joe Palumbo and Tom Scott, All-American football players of recent years, and Buzz Wilkinson, who was one of the first three basketball players to average 30 points a game, all in 1954-55.

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